THE Bombay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,350, NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance ...Rs. 32 Single Copy for Cash.....As. 4

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town ..... Rs. 52 0
——— including postage ..... „ 72 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town ..... „ 28 0
——— including postage ..... „ 38 0
For three months in advance, delivered in Town ... „ 16 0
——— including postage..... „ 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town ..... „ 6 0
——— including postage..... „ 7 12

As the prepayment of Postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under ..... Rs. 4 0
Repetition ..... „ 2 0
First insertion, each line ..... „ 0 6
Second insertion ..... „ 0 4
Third and succeeding insertions ..... „ 0 2
Domestic Occurrences each ..... „ 1 0

Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY

Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

Annual Subscription, Rupees 10 payable in advance. Single copy 8 annas.

Postage to England in advance, Rs. 3 per annum vid Marseilles, Rs. 2-4-0 vid Southampton.

Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to 27, Apollo Street, Bombay. Letters for the publisher of the *Bombay Gazette*, and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press* should be addressed to the Manager, 27, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND BACK.

THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company, Limited, will despatch the Steam Ship GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, to Beypore and intermediate ports on the 29th instant. For Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents C. and B. S. N. Company,
" Limited."

FOR MALABAR COAST.

FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN AND BACK.

THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company purpose despatching the Steamer SCINDIAN, to Cochin, Onchiam at the usual intermediate Ports on SUNDAY, the 24th instant, at 6 A.M. positively.

For particulars apply to Agents as under:—

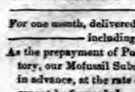
Agents at COCHIN.—Messrs. Oughterson & Co.
„ CALICUT.—Messrs. W. H. Brown & Co.
„ CANNANORE.—Mr. J. V. Gerard.
„ MANGALORE.—Mr. Nowrojee Bazenjee.
„ GOA.—Mr. Gomes.
„ VINGORLA.—Mr. Settaram Suddasew Naik Shroff.
„ RUTNAGHEREE.—Mr. Keshow Gunsett.

For Passage and Freight, apply at the Company's Office, Medow Street.

L. C. D'MENEZES,
Manager, B. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 11th August 1862.

FOR KURRACHEE.



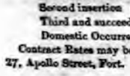
THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch their Steamer TILLY, Captain BEYTS, to Kurrachee, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M.

For Passage and Freight, apply at the Company's Office, Medow Street.

L. C. D'MENEZES,
Manager B. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 13th August 1862.

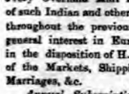
FOR SURAT.



THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOMAS ELLIS, Commander, recently arrived from England, has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above port TOMORROW, THURSDAY, the 14th instant.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.

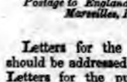


THE new and well-known steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, R. TAUNTON, Commander, will start for the above Port, TOMORROW, THURSDAY, the 14th inst., at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.

Bombay, 13th August 1862.

FOR SURAT.



THE fast-sailing first Class Steam-ship MANCHESTER, C. W. MCDONALD, Commander, lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers; her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first Class Passengers, will leave for the above Port on FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 P.M., positively.

For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office of Javerchund Atmaram Kakaparakwalla, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

JAVERCHUND ATMARAM,
Bombay, 13th August 1862. Manager.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per ship *Caduceus* from London, are requested to send off boats for them as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

August 4th, 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per ship *Celestial Empire*, David Murray, Commander, from Liverpool are requested to send off boats for their respective goods as they come to hand, failing which, the same will be landed at their risk and expense. Captain D. Murray will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after they have left the ship's deck.

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
BHOWNUGGUR,
Agent for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 9th August 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per Ship *Rowantree*, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which the same will be landed at the expense and risk of the Consignees, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after leaving the Ship's deck.

LYON BROTHERS & Co.,
Agents for the Owners and Captain of the Ship.

Bombay, 13th July 1862.

NOT ICE.

CONSIGNEES OF 1,000 FIRE BRICKS per ship *Caduceus*, from London, are requested to send off Boats immediately to take delivery, otherwise they will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents for Ship and Owners.

August 11, 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Shaftesbury*, Captain BARNES, from Liverpool, are hereby requested to send off Boats for their Cargo as it comes to hand, otherwise the Captain will land it at their risk and expense.

JOHN TANNER & Co.,
Agents for Captain.

Bombay, 12th August 1862.

NOTICE.

THE CONSIGNEES OF THE FOLLOWING GOODS *per Mary Stenhouse*, are requested to communicate with the undersigned.

M
KE 1 Case Merchandise.

B 24 Packages containing 2 Weigh Bridges, and
P & S 5 Weighing Machines.

EDWARD BATES & Co.
Agents, Captain, and Owners of the *Mary Stenhouse*.

BOMBAY GAZETTE PRESS,

27, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERINTENDENCE.

JOB AND BOOK PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Copper Plate and Lithographic Printing.

MACHINE RULING TO ANY PATTERN.

ACCOUNT BOOKS TO ORDER.

Bookbinding in all its Branches.

ORNAMENTAL PRINTING IN COLOURS & GOLD.

Wedding, Visiting and Invitation Cards.

BOOKS, LAW FORMS, PAMPHLETS, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE

BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY.

FOR SALE.

DR. BIRDWOOD'S CATALOGUE OF BOMBAY PRODUCTS is now on Sale at the Agri-Horticultural Society's Office, Town Hall.

Price Rs. 5-8.

Orders from up country must be accompanied by four annas extra for postage, &c.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

INDIAN FINANCE.

Just received.

MR. LAING'S MEMORANDUM ON INDIAN FINANCE with reference to the ALLEGED MISTAKE IN THE BUDGET OF INDIA.

Parliamentary Paper ordered to be printed July 16.

Price Rs. 1-8.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,

28, MEDOW STREET.

New Books and New Editions.

RECEIVED PER STEAMER "BENARES."

	Rs.	A.
Illustrated Manual of Operative Surgery, and Surgical Anatomy. By C. BERNARD, M. D., & C. HUETTE, M. D. Edited, with notes and additions, &c., by W. H. VAN BUREN, M. D., and the late C. E. ISAACS, M. D. (1861.) Half bound morocco	45	0
Chemistry in its relations to Physiology and Medicine. By G. E. Day, M. A., &c. Illustrated. (1860)	15	0
Diagnostics of Aural Disease. By S. S. Smith, M. R. C. S. Eng. (1861)	2	12
A. Practical Treatise on Military Surgery. By F. H. Hamilton, M. D. (1861)	6	12
A Knowledge of Living Things, with the Laws of their Existence. By A. N. Bell, A. M. (1860)	5	12
The Natural and Supernatural; or, Man, Physical apparitional, and spiritual. By John Jones, of Peckham. (1861)	8	0
Elements of Medical Zoology. By A. Moquin-Tandon. 124 illustrated and edited by R. T. Hulme, M. R. C. S. E. (1861)	9	8
Hand-Book of Surgical Operations. By Stephen Smith, M. D., Surgeon to Bellevue Hospital. (1862)	6	0
Contributions to Dental Pathology. Calcification of the Dental Pulp, &c. By R. T. Hulme. (1862)	2	0
A Practical Treatise on Coal, Petroleum, and other Distilled Oils. By A. Gesner, M. D. &c. (1861)	5	12
Waste Products and Undeveloped Substances: or hints for enterprise in neglected fields. By P. L. Simmonds	4	8
Sea Stories. By an Old Sailor	2	12
Aunt Judy's Letters. By Mrs. A. Gatty. Illustrated	2	12
Relics of Shelley, edited by R. Garnett	3	12
The Life of Sir Phillip Sydney. By J. Lloyd, M. A.	5	12
Brother-Help: the heroism of humanity and benevolence in every age. Inscribed to George Peabody, Esq.	2	12
How we got to Pekin. A narrative of the Campaign in China of 1860. By the Revd. R. J. L. M'Ghee. Illustrated	10	8
French Dictionary: composed from the French Dictionaries of the French Academy, Beschereille, Landais, &c. &c. &c. By Profs De Lolme and Wallace, and H. Bridgeman, Esq	5	12
The Cricket-Field; or the History and Science of the Game of Cricket. By Revd. Jas. Pycroft, B. A., &c. 4th edn	3	12
Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury. By W. F. Hook, D.D., Dean of Chichester. 2 vols. 24th. revised	21	12
A Comprehensive History of India, Civil, Military, and Social, from the first landing of the English to the suppression of the Sepoy revolt; including an outline of the early History of Hindostan. By H. Beveridge, Esq., Advocate. Illustrated by above 500 engravings. 3 large vols	47	4
Manual of Modern Geography, on a new plan. By the Rev. Alex. Mackay	5	12
Treatise on Fortification; or Lectures delivered to Officers reading for the staff. By Captain Lendy, F.G.S., F.L.S.	23	12
Manual of Botanic Terms. By M. C. Cooke	2	0
The Ride in Cashmere. By Arthur Brinckman, late of H. M.'s 94th Regt.	6	8
Reminiscences of the late T. Assheton Smith, Esq. By Sir John Wilmot, Bart	2	4
The Queen's Maries. A Romance of Holyrood. By G. J. Whyte Melville. 2 vols	12	0
Grandmother's Money	3	12
De Quincey's Works. Vol. 6, containing Judas Iscariot, Richard Bentley, Cicero, Secret Societies, and Milton	3	4
The Arabian Nights, Entertainments, new edition, in one volume	5	12
Waverly Novels—Waverly, Guy Mannering, Old Mortality, The Heart of Midlothian, Rob Roy, The Black Dwarf, and the Antiquary. By Sir Walter Scott, Bart. Each	0	12
The Works of Thomas Hood, edited by his Son vol. 3.	4	8
(Volumes 1 and 2 also available at Rs. 4-8 each) Reminiscences of Captain Gronow; related by himself.	6	12
The Railway Anecdote Book	0	12
Influence of Railway Travelling on Health	0	12
Harry Lorrequer. By Lever	1	8
The Picnic Papers. By Dickins	1	8
The Jilt. By author of Life of a Beauty	1	8
Lionel Lincoln. By J. F. Cooper	0	12
Experiences of a Real Detective	0	12
Valerie. By Captain Marryatt	0	12
Life of a Nag-Horse. By Fred. Taylor	0	12
The Curate and the Rector. By Eliz. Strutt	1	8
Coningsby. By Disraeli	0	12
Play—The Lady of Lyons	0	12
Lionel Lincoln. By Captain Cooper	2	0
Monte Cristo. 2 vols. in 1. By Dumas	2	0
Byron's Poetical Works. Illustrated	3	12
Moore's Poetical Works, Illustrated	3	12
Short Whist. By Major A.	2	0
Cassell's Bible. The Old Testament	15	12
The Cricket Tutor	0	12
The King's Page. By Wraxall	0	12
Boosey's Ball-room Music Book	3	8
Lowe's Campaigns in Central India	6	12
Staunton's The Chess Player's Handbook 2nd edn	3	12
Mayhew on the Dog	3	12
The Illustrated Horse Doctor: By E. Mayhew, M. R. C. V. S.	14	0
Bleak House. By Charles Dickens, 2 vols.	11	8
The Life of Arthur Vandeleur, Major Royal Artillery	2	12
Lewes' studies on Animal Life	3	12
Macaulay's History of England, vols. 1 to 8, small 8vo. edn	36	0
———, vols. 1 to 5, large 8vo. edn	51	0
100 Dances for the Violin. By Mori	1	0
200 Melodies for the English Concertina	0	12
100 Songs (with music). By Russell	0	12
120 Comic Songs do. By S. Cowell	0	12
120 Negro Songs do. By the Christy Minstrels	0	12
120 Songs of Ireland do.	0	12
150 Popular Songs do.	0	12
Plays.—The Mistletoe Bough. Death Flank. The Hunchback. The Bohemians of Paris. The Note Forger. The Tower of Nesle. The Manager in Distress. My Poll and my Partner Joe. Soldiers' Progress. Pork Chops. Seven Clerks. Ingomar. The Charcoal Burner. The Cedar Chest. Two Heads better than one.—Each	0	8
The Christy Minstrels complete in 1 vol.	8	4
Elliott's HBH Pencils, flat, for Engineers, per dozen.	6	0
Ditto round, ditto,	6	0
Oliver and Boyd's School Pens, broad, medium, and fine, per box of one gross	1	8

28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

To the Shareholders of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company will be held at the Company's Office, Medow Street, on TUESDAY the 19th of August next at one o'clock P.M.

As important matters will be brought before the Meeting, a full attendance is particularly requested.

By order of the Directors,
L. C. D'MENEZES,
Manager B. S. N. Co.

Bombay, 22nd July 1862.

FOR SALE.

ON board the Ship *Caduceus*, three quarter Casks fine Mellow Sherry, a few Barrels of Stockholm Tar, best White and Black Lead and Paint Oil. Apply to Captain HOLTON on board the ship *Caduceus*.

FOR SALE.

JUST RECEIVED Ex Ship *Portland*, Tennent's BEER in Quarts and Pints, in first-rate condition.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

No. 1, Church Gate.

TENNENT'S PORTER.

IN PINTS and QUARTS, just landed in excellent condition, ex *Portland*.

Graham & Co.'s Port Wine, in Quarts.
Carbonell's celebrated Port.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

JUST RECEIVED.

BASS'S BEER in Quarts and Pints, in good order.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT,
Church Gate Street.

JUST RECEIVED.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of the following celebrated Brandies in one dozen Cases.

Ducemier's.
Brandenbury Freres.
Hernozanis.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

Church Gate.

BEAUJOLAIS WINE.

A LIGHT SOUND BURGUNDY, price reduced to Rs. 15 per dozen. Apply to MR. CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE.

BUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT.
BARTON & GUESTIER LENVILLE and BEYCHEVELLE CLARET, and RUINART PERE, and FILS CHAMPAGNE, just arrived.
MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.

Apply to CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

Bombay, 6th May 1861.

MESSRS. GRAHAM & CO.'S PORT.

A CONSIGNMENT of the above, much superior to the usual quality, has just been landed from ship "Portland."

The brands are—
Crown—very rich and fruity.
EXmo—very fine, old, and mellow.

This Wine can be purchased only from Messrs. Jewanjee Eduljee's Sons, Medow Street, to whom all orders should be addressed.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

FOR SALE.—

Nathl. Johnston & Son's Claret	No. 2 at Rs.	26	pdz.
Ditto	Pints	„	„	14 „
Ditto	„	No. 3	„	20 „
Ditto	Pints	„	„	11 „
Ditto	„	No. 4	„	16 „

LEGGATT & Co.

FOR SALE.

ALLSOPP'S BEER.—Just landed from the *Granville* and *Bucton Castle*, from London: the above BEER of SUPERIOR QUALITY, AND IN PRIME CONDITION in Quarts at Rs. 5½ per dozen, and Pints Rs. 3½ per dozen; also ALLSOPP'S STOUT, in quarts at Rs. 5½ per dozen both bottled by F. FRIEND & Co., Apply to

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.

Rampart Row, 4th August 1862.

For a quantity not less than 12 dozen Quarts, or 16 dozen Pints, a reduction of Rs. ½ per dozen will be made.

MESSRS. GLEDSTANES, CONINGHAM & CO.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public in the Bombay Presidency, that they have made arrangements for the regular supply of their WINES and SPIRITS through their Agents, MESSRS. LEGGATT & Co., Bombay, at whose Godowns they will in future be always procurable.

Messrs. GLEDSTANES, CONINGHAM & Co. will continue to ship the same qualities of Wines and Spirits which have hitherto been in such extensive demand, and beg reference to the following list of those descriptions which have been found most suitable for consumption in India.

LIST OF PRICES.

	Per Dozen.
Pale Sherry, White Seal, in 1 or 3 dozen cases	Rs. 20
Do. Do. Black „ „ „ „ „ „	25
Do. Do. Yellow „ „ „ „ „ „	29
Amontillado, Red „ „ „ „ „ „	32
Port Black „ „ „ „ „ „	28
Do. Pints „ „ „ „ „ „	15
Claret Blue „ „ „ „ „ „	20
Do. Leoville, Yellow „ „ „ „ „ „	30
Do. Chateau Margaux, Red Seal „ „ „ „	35
Champagne, Sparkling „ „ „ „ „ „	36
Do. do. 1st quality „ „ „ „	42
Sauterne „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „	30
Moselle „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „	30
Do. Sparkling „ „ „ „ „ „	36
Rhenish „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „	20
Pale Brandy „ „ „ „ „ „	30
Do. Do. very fine „ „ „ „ „	36
Gin, Old Tom „ „ „ „ „ „	18
Geneva, „ „ „ „ „ „ „	15 Flasks 23
Cherry Brandy, finest „ „ „ „ „	36
Do. do. Pints „ „ „ „ „	18

Liquors of finest qualities.

N. B.—Direct orders for Wines in Wood or Bottle and all kinds of Spirits and Liquors, will be promptly executed.

11, Regent Street, London, Jan. 1, 1862.

NOTICE.

JUST landed in good order, ex ships *John Temperley*, *Portland* and *Granville*, the following Wines, Spirits, &c., selected and shipped with great care by well experienced Agents, both in London and India:—

Allsopp's and Bass's Beer in Quarts and Pints.
Duntar's ditto ditto in Quarts.
Grabam's and Wardell's Superior Port Wine, in Quarts and Pints.
Booth's Old Tom.
Swaine and Boord's ditto.
Oilmanstores of every description, in good condition.

Price Lists of Wines, Spirits, &c., immediately furnished on application.

Terms 5 per Cent discount, for Cash only. Apply to

S. D'ESPERANCE,
General Com. Agent.

*** It is particularly requested that all communications *intended for me* should be addressed in MY NAME ALONE.

S. D'ESPERANCE, Agent.

24, Apollo Street.

WINES, SPIRITS, & BEER, PRICE LIST.

MESSRS, TREACHER & Co., confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.

SHERRIES—		
Black Seal	Amontillado	per dozen Rs. 28
Bronze do. } White do. } Brown do. } Yellow do. }	Good Dinner Wines	„ „ 24
		„ „ 22
		„ „ 42
MADEIRA, very old		„ „
PORT—		
Black Seal—Matured Fruity	Quarts	„ „ 28
Do. Do.	Pints	„ „ 15
Red Seal	Quarts	„ „ 24
Do. Do.	Pints	„ „ 13
CLARET—		
Chateux Margaux		„ „ 34
Leoville		„ „ 28
St. Julien		„ „ 22
Medoc		„ „ 16
CHAMPAGNE—		
Superior quality	A. DePaul	Quarts „ „ 40
Do.	A. DePaul	Pints „ „ 21
Do.	C. J. C. Morizet	Quarts „ „ 36
Do.	do. do.	Pints „ „ 19
HOCK—		
Sparkling and Still	Dombar & Jordan, Coblentz Rhine	per dozen Rs. 38
MOSELLE do.	do.	
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE		„ „ 21
TREACHER & Co.'s do.		„ „ 18
CURACOA		„ „ 42
MARASCHINO		„ „ 40
SHERRY BRANDY		„ „ 30
SPIRITS—		
Brandies Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36		„ „
do.	Julies Robins (30 years old)	„ „ 50
Rum	Pine old Jamaica	„ „ 20
Gin—Old Tom	Booth, London	„ „
Do.	Hollands in cases	„ „
WHISKEY	Glenivat, Crabbie	„ „ 21

BEERS AND STOUT.

Allopp's and Bass' Ale and Beer, English and Country bottled, just to hand in excellent condition.

GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKINS' London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

TREACHER & Co.

BOMBAY, POONA, KAMPTEE, KURRACHEE, AND KOTREE.

THE RED BOOT.

JUST RECEIVED per Ship *Colorcon* and *Defiance*, a fresh supply of superior London-made (specially to order) of

Gentlemen's Kid Patent Elastic Boots.
„ Red French Elastic do.
Ladies' Black, Red, Bronze, Cashmere, Military Heel Elastic Boots.
Youths and Children Boots and Shoes, to Button, Lace or Elastic.
Hummum Street. RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

TO LET.

THE SPACIOUS AND AIRY APARTMENTS lately occupied by the "Baroda and Central India Railway Office," No. 7, Hornby Row. Apply below, at the premises.

TO LET.

ONE HOUSE in Love Lane, and a large and Commodious BUNGALOW in the Mount Road, Mazagon. Apply to

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION.—The first and second Floors of an Office, in Rampart Row. For further particulars, apply to

LEGGATT & Co.,
3, Rampart Row.

Bombay, 15th May 1862.

TO LET,

FROM THE 1st SEPTEMBER NEXT.—A Commodious and Airy Bungalow, situated at Middle Colaba, facing the Sea, and commanding an excellent view of the Malabar Hill, matted and papered, with a separate entrance, and Out-houses, with a Garden tastefully laid out with rare and lovely Plants, and with an excellent Fountain playing in the Compound. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co., House Agents, No. 2, Bell Lane, Fort.

MRS. HERN,

MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER, No. 8, Medow Street, Fort.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,

No. 7, BYCULLA ROAD, BOMBAY.

BALL DRESSES in Tulle, Gauze, Tartan, Lace, &c.
DRESSES in Silk, Mousilian de Soi, Barege, Mohair, and Muslin.
BURNOUSES & SHAWLS of every description.
PALETOTS in Silk.
COLLARS & SLEEVES, in Muslin, and Lace.
STEEL PETTICOATS.
FRENCH CORSETS.
BONNETS of every description.
HATS for Ladies & Children, Trimmed and Untrimmed.
FEATHERS, Head Dresses, Hair Nets, &c.
BRIDAL DRESSES, Veils, Wreaths, &c.
RIBBONS & FLOWERS in great variety.
MOURNING Dresses, Bonnets, Crapes, &c.
Wedding and Mourning orders carefully and promptly executed.

W. H. WALKER & Co.,

IRONMONGERS, CUTLERS, BRASSFOUNDERS AND GENERAL DEALERS, Corner of Church Street, Fort.—Rely on their customers not to hesitate in sending orders for *anything* required.

JUST UNPACKED.

MAGNIFICENT HANGING LAMPS with Opal Shades soft to the eye as the milky way, tempering the wrathful glare of an Arabian sun. These are selling as fast as they are unpacked. Warranted to please and delight. Answer well for Billiard Tables.

GALVANIZED WROUGHT IRON PIPING, ¾ to 2 inch.
LAMBERT'S STOP, BIB and BALL COCKS, ½ to 1½ inch.
BLISTER STEEL, Warranted, Rs. 14 per cwt.
VICES, SMITH'S BENCH VICES. 4 INCH to 7 INCH.
SMITH'S ANVILS and HAMMERS, SWAGE ANVILS.
PILLARD DRILLING MACHINES. JIM CROWS.
PUMPS. Double Action, LIFT and FORCE combined. Garden Engines with Vulcanized India Rubber Hose.
RATCHET BRACES, CALLIPERS, LATHE CARRIERS.
COIR MATTING in ROLLS, 60 feet by 3 feet—Rs. 12-8.
BICKFORD'S WET and DRY FUZE.
HAND DRIVING WHEELS for Lathes, Saws, &c. Two 8-Inch Lathes fit for Heavy Work.
HINGES, IRON with Screw-bolt Staples for Cotton Mills, Godowns, or Factories. They are English made of all sizes.
FOUR 3-ton TRAVELLING CRANES.

Price Lists and Estimates forwarded on applications.

PORTLAND CEMENT, just landed, 3½ Bushel Casks. Rs. 12.

ROPE MANILLA and TARRED, FROST'S Patent. This Rope is, weight for weight, stronger than Wire Rope Blocks to Match.

W. H. WALKER & Co.

THE LONDON HOUSE.

JUST RECEIVED—

Gold and Silver Hunting Watches, by James McCabe, London.
Do. do., by John Jones, Strand London.
Doctor's Independent Seconds, and Race Watches Gold.
Do. do. do. Silver.
Ladies Open-faced Watches, by Thornhill Brothers and Co.
Do. do. do., by Binoet.
Gentlemen's Silver Hunting do., by Binoet, from Rs. 20 to 55.
Do. do. Open-faced, by do., from Rs. 18.
Circular, Tent or Palanquin Clocks, eight days winding.
Watch movement centre seconds, will work in any position—Rs. 35.
Do. do. without centre seconds—Rs. 25.
Small circular Time-pieces with alarum—Rs. 18.

MASONIC JEWELS.

Master Masons.
Past Masters.
Royal Arch.
Mark Master.

A beautiful assortment of Ladies' best Gold Wristlets.
Do. do. Brooches, from Rs. 18 to 200.
French Paste-diamond Brooches—Rs. 3.
Best Gold Ear-rings of the latest fashion, from Rs. 8 to 36.
French Paste-diamond do., Rs. 12.
Gentleman's Gold Studs, from Rs. 7 to 36.
Do. do. Sets of Studs, Sleeve Links and Collar Stud—Rs. 40.
Do. do. Sleeve Links—Rs. 15.
Do. do. Tortoise-shell Links, per pair—Rs. 1
Best Gold Lockets for one, two and four miniatures.
Gold Sleepers—Rs. 3-8 and 5.
Gold Crosses Enamelled—Rs. 10.
Ladies' Gold Neck Chains, latest patterns, from Rs. 35.
Gentlemen's Gold Albert, do. from Rs. 35.
Silver Neck Chains each—Rs. 6.
Silver Alberts, from Rs. 5-8 to 10.
Ladies best Gold Rings, set with valuable stones and brilliants, from Rs. 25.
Gentlemen's solid Gold Rings, from Rs. 10 to 40.
Do. Gold Scarf Pins, from Rs. 15 to 36.
Do. Gilt do. do. each—Rs. 4.
Best Gold Wedding Rings.
Do. do. do. Keepers.
Do. Charms from Rs. 4 to 30.
Coral Charms, in bunches of 10, set in Gold—Rs. 5 per bunch.
Sterling Silver Presentation Mugs, from Rs. 100 to 130.
Do. do. Children's do. do. from Rs. 30 to 50.
Babies' Silver Whistles with Bells and Coral handles from Rs. 6 to 10.
Children's Presentation set of Silver Knife, Fork and Spoon in morocco cases, from Rs. 14 to 30.
Ladies Silver Thimbles each—Rs. 1-8.
Ladies Gold do. from Rs. 15 to 18.
Solid Silver Snuff Boxes, from Rs. 30 to 40.
Do. do. do. Enamelled, from Rs. 38 to 40.
Silver Tea Measures each—Rs. 2.
Do. Salt Spoons do.—Rs. 1-8.
Do. Pickle Forks do.—1-8.
Do. Butter Knives do.—Rs. 5.
Silver Chuck Muck cases, each—Rs. 8.
Ladies Companions of Pearl, Tortoise-shell, Wood and Leather fitted with Silver mounted, Scissors, Thimble, Pencils, Pen-knife, Scent Bottle, Memorandum Card and Bodkin.
Cruet Stands.
Plated Candlesticks.
Silk and Braid Guards for Eye-glasses.
Best Pebble Spectacles.
Best Pebble Eye-glasses, single and double.
Best Goggles.
Jet and Alluminum Jewellery, in great variety.
American and English Clocks.
Skeleton Clocks with Glass Domes.
Opera Glasses.
Thermometers, &c., &c.

Watches made to order.

Old Gold and Silver, old Coins, Antiques, all kinds of Jewellery, Watches, Diamonds, Pearls, Coral, Plated Articles, &c., bought and taken in exchange.

THORNHILL BROTHERS & Co., Practical Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians and Engravers, and Direct-Importers from London and Geneva.

Bombay, Established 1851.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by remittance or reference for payment.

THORNHILL BROTHERS & Co.

The Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mills, Limited.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 20th Instant, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Company, No. 1 Military Square, when the Report of the Directors for the past year will be read, and Auditors appointed for the ensuing year, and such other business transacted as may be brought before the Meeting.

The Transfer Books will be closed until the General Meeting has been held.

By order of the Board of Directors,
BABAJEE CASSINATH,
Secretary.

G. E. S. & W. Mills Office, Bombay, 4th August 1862.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the erection of a COTTON MILL for the Albert Spinning and Weaving Company will be received by Mr. Hormusjee Pestonjee at the office of Messrs. Martin, Young & Co. who will show the plans and give every information respecting the same. The Company do not bind themselves to accept any tender. Tenders will be received to the 30th instant.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a choice assortment of Modern Jewellery, consisting of Chains, Keys, Rings, Watches, Ladies' Work Boxes, and sundry fancy articles, as also 54 Tins of Sardines and other Miscellaneous articles will be disposed of by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 12 o'clock (noon), at the Town Custom House.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required, and other conditions made known at the time of sale.

C. J. DAVIES,
Acting Depy. Commissioner of Customs, Salt, & Opium.

Bombay Custom House, 5th August 1862.

NEW BOILER FOR SALE.

AN Eight-horse Cornish Boiler, fitted with latest improvements, Cast Iron Circular Front, Dead Plate and Underwork, two Safety Valves, Water Guage in Metal Frame, Steam Feed and Blow-off Pipes, fitted with Brass Cocks, Exhauster and Dribble Pipes, with one Patent Steam Indicator and Patent Smoke Consumer fitted to Boiler Front, complete, quite new.

*** The above may be seen at the *Bombay Gazette* Printing Office, Mancockjee Pitty's Buildings, Colaba. Price may be ascertained at the Fort Office, 27, Apollo Street.

STAFF CORPS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Messrs. J. & W. WATSON & Co. have received information respecting the Uniform to be worn by Officers of the Staff Corps of each Presidency. Orders for the whole or any portion of the Uniform will be immediately attended to, and the favour of their being sent in as early as possible is requested.

Those in hand will be now proceeded with.

THE NEW CAVALRY AND INFANTRY REGIMENTS.

NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN, that Messrs. WATSON & Co. have received from the HORSE-GUARDS plans illustrating the Dress Regulations of the 19TH, 20TH, and 21ST HUSSARS. Supplies of the whole of the Laces, &c. therein ordered, as well as of the Ornaments, Buttons, &c. required by the NEW INFANTRY REGIMENTS, having arrived, orders for every part o these Uniforms can be executed forthwith, and they ar respectfully solicited.

1, Hunhmum Street, June 24, 1862.

FOR SALE.

HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN NAVY LIST, Corrected up to 1st July 1862.

Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

FOR SALE

AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Revised Editions now available.

Marathi Bible, royal 12mo, 1 Rupee. Testaments, 4 Annas. Guzerathi Old Testament, Price 12 Annas. New Testament, gilt, 1 Rupee; plain, 4 Annas.

The Gospel of John, in English and Marathi. The Marathi expressed in Roman letters. Price 4 annas.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

CHEAP NOVELS LATELY RECEIVED.

Sala's (G. A.) Ship Chandler	0	12
Leonard Harlowe, by "Waters"	0	12
Florence Templar, by Mrs. Vidal	0	12
Nan Darrell, by Ellen Pickering		4
Capt. Marryat's Jacob Faithful	0	12
——— Peter Simple	0	12
——— Japhet in search of a Father	0	12
——— Phantom Ship	0

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Wednesday, 13th August 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place	Terms.		Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight	2s. 0d.	09/16 to ⅛d.
Do. Documents	Do.	do.	2s.11/16 t.
Do. Bank Notes	Do.	do.	2s. 07/16d.
Calcutta	Sight		99⅞.
Madras	30 days' sight		99⅛.
China	60 do.	do.	Rs. 225 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ p. cent	80½ with divd.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	66 do.
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	90 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	105 per cent.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	7 do.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	101 do.
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	19 Dis.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	218.3.0	2½ do.	Rs. 8 Dis.
Do. New Shares	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 8 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,000	2½ do.	Nomal. [sis.
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 200 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company	11,000	1,650 p. sh.	Rs. 22,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Company	2,700	13 do.	Rs. 5,875 do.
Colaba Land Company	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 14,500 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	6,000	200 p. sh.	Rs. 3700 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	500	32 do.	Rs. 25 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Par.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company	2,500	[p. Ann. 450 p. sh.	Rs. 320 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company	1500	.....	Rs. 225 Dis.
Great Western Spinning and Weaving Company	1,100	.....	Rs. 300 do.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning and Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 150 do.
Tarsalle Mill Company	4,000	.....	Nominal.
Bombay United Spinning Company	4,500	.....	do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan ..... Nominal.
" Loan 1835-36 ..... } 93½ to 94.
" Loan 1842-43 ..... }
" Loan 1854-55 ..... }
New Five Per Cent. Loan 104
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan 111½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4
Bank of England Notes	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 240 Nominal
Carolus	" 230 do.
Mexican Dollars	" 222 do.
German Crowns	" 213 do.
Five Franc Pieces	" 205
Bar Silver	" 106¼
Gold Leaf	" 16-6

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready	£2	7s. 6d.	to £2 10s. 0d.
" (Seeds)	£1	0s. 0d.	to £1 5s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) ready	£2	5s. 0d.	to £2 10s. 0d.
" (Seeds)	£1	17s. 6d.	to £2 2s. 6d.
To Hull	No offers.		
To China			
To Clyde			
To Calcutta	Rs. 9 to 10 per ton.		

PRICES CURRENT (AUGUST 12TH, 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba:

		Per candy.
New Broach, ready	Rs.	375 to 380
New Surat	"	370 to 380
New Dholleras, and Bhownuggur	"	385 to 390
New Oomrawuttee	"	375 to 380
New Comptas	"	375 to 380
New Dharwar Beginning	"	440 to 445
New Surat, and Nuggur	"	360 to 365
New Veraval	"	350 to 355
Khandeish	"	355 to 357
New Pondicotta	"	350 to 355
New Accota	"	390 to 395
New Mangalore	"	350 to 355

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,615 to 1,620.

SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish ... at Rs. 7-6 to 7-7 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ... " 8-2 to 8-4 nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black and White) ... " 32 to 33 nominal.
Nigar (Nominal) ... " 26 to 27

BANKS.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter
HEAD OFFICE ..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMEETSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG and EDINBURGH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments:—
THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)
THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.
The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	
" 4 months' sight	1s.	11⅞d.	
" 3 months' sight	1s.	11⅞d.	
" 2 months' sight	1s.	11⅞d.	
" 1 month's sight	1s.	11⅞d.	
" On demand			
On Scotland do.	1s.	11⅞d.	
On Ireland do.			
Circular Notes	1s.	11⅞d.	

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsar, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.
Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.
Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.
No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Service and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its high-est rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.
Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Agency or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.
On receiving Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.
To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.
All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.
NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and endorsement for payment of the Interest in London.
Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, in the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.
Parties are requested to address the "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.
A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee (Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager,) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Bombay, 20th May 1862. Manager

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.

Do.	"	6	"	"	"
Do.	"	12	"	"	"

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0d. per Rupee.

Ditto	at 4	ditto	1s. 1⅞d.	do.
Ditto	at 3	ditto	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
Ditto	at 2	ditto	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
Ditto	at 1	ditto	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
Ditto	sight	ditto	1s. 11⅞d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £50 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities per cent. on the amount realised or invested.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.
On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid Inside if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.
On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HITCOCK,
Bombay, 22nd May 1862. Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	1s.	11⅞d.	"
" 3 do.	1s.	11⅞d.	"
" 2 do.	1s.	11⅞d.	"
" 1 do.	1s.	11⅞d.	"
" On demand	1s.	11⅞d.	"
On Scotland do.	1s.	11⅞d.	"
On Ireland do.	1s.	11⅞d.	"

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight ..... } 1s. 11⅞d. "
Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.
Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn	4 "
Deposits for 3 months	4 "
Do. do. 6 do.	5 "
Do. do. 12 do.	6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.
No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:
If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 1st May 1862. Acting Agent.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England / The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at	2s.	0d.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 1s.	11⅞d.	"
3 Do.	at 1s.	11⅞d.	"
2 Do.	at 1s.	11⅞d.	"
1 Do.	at 1s.	11⅞d.	"
On demand (Head Office)	at 1s.	11⅞d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 4 per cent.			
Do.	6	do.	5 "
Do.	12	do.	6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.
All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ pe cent. on the amount realised or invested.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
May 2nd, 1862. Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.
The Current rates of Exchange are:

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	1s.	11⅞d.	do.
" 3 do.	1s.	11⅞d.	do.
" 2 do.	1s.	11⅞d.	do.
" 1 do.	1s.	11⅞d.	do.
" on demand			
On Scotland do.	1s.	11⅞d.	do.
On Ireland do.			
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s.	11⅞d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11⅞d. do.
No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.
Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.
The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—
Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 " "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 " "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.
Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.
The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—
If to be remitted through the Corporation ..... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.
Bombay, 1st May 1862.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Aug. 12	Corings (s)	Calder	Kurrachee 5 Aug.
	Lady Havelock	O'Neill	Liverpool 5 May.
	Tigris	Clarkson	Persian Gulf 10 July.
	Scindian (s)	Mason	Kurrachee 8 Aug.
	Shaftesbury	Bennison	Liverpool 19 May.

INTELLIGENCE.—Per B. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Scindian*, from Kurrachee.—On the 9th August at 4 P. M. changed signals with the French barque *La Belle Virgine* standing to the N. W. in Lat. 23-10 N. Long. 67-29 E.; also on Sunday the 10th August changed signals with S. S. *Governor Higginson*, bound for Kurrachee off Pore Bander.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS	COMMANDERS.	TO.
Aug. 12	Berenice (s)	Chitty	Kurrachee.
	Dalhousie (s)	Pengelly	Kurrachee.
	Jeddo (s)	Browne	Aden and Suez.
	Maharaj (s)	Kidder	Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Coringa*, from Kurrachee.—Captain Simmons, and 26 natives.
Per B. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Scindian*, from Kurrachee.—Lieut. and Mrs. FitzGerald; Mr. Amos; Mr. Malten; Mr. Deimeris; Mr. Mackinon, and 1 native.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per H. M.'s steamer *Berenice*, to Kurrachee.—Captain Roberts, Royal Artillery; Mrs. Robert; Lieut. C. Rooke, 109th Regiment; Lieut. J. Galcre; Lieut. G. F. Birdwood and wife; Lieut. W. R. Adams; Lieut. W. H. Ross; Lieut. Colonel S. Whitehill; Ensign F. T. Stock, 2nd Belooch Battalion; Assistant Surgeon J. Knapp.
Per H. M.'s steamer *Dalhousie*, to Kurrachee.—Captain R. Heanell; Captain A. A. P. Brown, H. M.'s 109th Foot; Captain E. Waddington; Lieut. H. C. Hastings, H. M.'s 109th Foot; Lieut. F. Paul; Ensign F. T. Elsden.
Per steamer *Maharaj*, to Surat.—Mr. A. Day and 62 natives.

Commenced Loading.

The ship *Defiance*, for London, began to load yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, 12TH AUGUST 1862.

For London.

Victory.—100 bags Coffee, 113 cwt., Mungesh Pandoorung; 1 case Skins and Horns, Eduljee Nesserwanjee.
Defiance.—2,268 bags Rapeseed, 3,402 cwt., Finlay Scott and Co.; 210 bags Saltpetre, 292 cwt. 2 qrs. 18 lbs., G. Burstall and Co.
Istamboul.—100 packages Coffee, 119½ cwt., Hirjee Bhimsy and Co.; 56 packages Coffee, 69 cwt. 1 qr. 10 lbs., Aliadinbhoy Hubibbhoy.

For Liverpool.

Bates Family.—105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Goculdass Hirjee; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Ritchie Stonart and Co.; 15 bales Wool, 45 cwt., Mooljee Goculdass.
Golconda.—50 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., Tulla Moorarjee.
Mary Stenhouse.—215 bales Cotton, 752½ cwt., Muthooradass Vasunjee; loose Buffaloe Horns, 100 cwt., Byramjee Hormusjee.
Bucton Castle.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Khatsey Dhurumsy; 201 bales Cotton, 703½ cwt., Bhoja Daramsy; 462 bales Cotton, 1621 cwt., Pittamber Ludha; 225 bales Cotton, 787½ cwt., Rutnigur Dowlutgur; 1,000 bundles Coir Yarn, 103 cwt., Soonderdass Mooljee.
Zouave.—105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt, Bhanjee Morarjee; 53 bales Cotton, 185½ cwt., Pestonjee Jehangirjee; 125 bales Cotton, 438 cwt., Merwanjee Nesserwanjee.
Lord Raglan.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Vulubdass Lildadhur; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Khima Cursen.
Nora Greene.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Davnund Aspall.
Thomas Mitchell.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Bomonjee Khodadad Erany.

For Havre.

Day Light.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Volkart Brothers.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Behar.*—9 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, P. and D. F. Cama and Co.; 2 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Jugonath Tumookroy; 18 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy Sons and Co.; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ravagur Coovergur; 27 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Khan Mahomed Hubibbhoy.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *Behar.*—12 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Meer Sassoon Moosy.

For Calcutta.

Shaw Allum.—1 box E. Hoseiry &c., Mohuniall Permanund.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

1450	Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard	...	Bombay.
*1204	Assyria, (paddle),	... ...	...
*446	Auckland, (paddle), Augusta, 6 (schooner)	... ...	Bombay. Bombay.
664	Berenice, 2 (paddle), Chitty	...	Kurrachee.
*220	Clive, 14 (sloop),	... ...	Advertised for sale.
300	Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Selby		Bombay.
204	Comet, 2 (p. gun-boat), Selb	...	River Euphrates.
382	Constance, 3 (schooner), Trollope	...	Aden.
1020	Coromandel, 4 (screw), Batt	...	Bombay.
293	Curieuse, (flat)	... ...	River Indus.
1022	Dalhousie, (screw), Pengelley	...	Kurrachee.
887	Elphinstone, 12 (sloop), De Belen	...	Bombay.
274	Ribersley, (flat)	... ...	River Indus.
225	Euphrates, (survey ship), Whish	...	Surveying Bombay Harbour.
495	Falkland, 12 (corvette), Drought	...	Under orders for Bombay.
*1450	Feroor, 13 (paddle), Sconce	...	Bombay.
213	Goolnar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda	...	Bombay.
99	Georgiana, 2 (tender)	... ...	Persian Gulf.
309	Hugh Rose, (gun boat) Wood	...	Kurrachee en route to Bombay.
200	Lady Falkland, (paddle),	... ...	Harbour Defence, Bombay.
157	Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner	...	Aden.
157	Marie, (schooner)	... ...	Bombay.
49	Nerbudda, (schooner),	... ...	Kurrachee.
504	Nimrod, 2 (paddle),	... ...	River Indus.
385	Pisant, 1 (paddle), Fletcher	...	River Indus.
140	Pictal, (screw), Searle	... ...	Bombay.
1240	Prince Arthur, (screw), Brazier	...	Bengal Public Works Department.
335	Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison	...	River Indus.
260	Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley	...	Bombay Harbour.
610	Sir H. Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones		River Indus.
40	Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers	... ...	Bombay Harbour.
258	Tigris, 5 brigantine),	... ...	Bombay.
*243	Victoria, 4 (paddle),	... ...	Advertise for sale.
1063	Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Adams	...	Aden.

* Out of Commission.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

955	Defiance, Galloway—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	(c.l. May 12)
1310	Istamboul, Deuchar—Jehanghir N. Wadia.	(c.l. May 10)
579	Victory, H. Stephens—Forbes & Co.	(c. l. June 5)

FOR COCHIN AND LONDON.

413	Euphrates, Cowen.	

FOR LIVERPOOL.

2153	Bates Family, Hogg—Edward Bates & Co.	(c. l. May 16)
886	Bucton Castle—G. S. King & Co.	(c. l. July 10)
668	Celuta, Hayes—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. August 2)
1046	Childwickbury—Martin Young & Co.	(c. l. June 3)
1120	Contest, Jennings—Ewart, Latham & Co.	(c. l. July 18)
1325	Eurocldon, Wright—Martin, Young & Co.	(c. l. Aug. 8.)
875	Egeria, Storey—John Clover Co.	(c. l. Aug. 7.)
1154	Forest Rights, Thomson—Grey & Co.	(c. l. July 16)
1124	Golconda, Dair—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. July 5)
1218	Hurrey Puddemsey—E. Bates & Co.	(c. l. Aug. 8)
1904	Lord Raglan, Curren—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. July 12)
1242	Mary Stenhouse, Finlay—E. Bates & Co.	(c. l. July 22)
1017	Negotiator, Hawkins—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
1001	Nora Greene, Bax—E. Bates & Co.	(c. l. July 28)
1569	Oriental, Hill—Cursetjee Jemsetjee & Co.	(c. l. July 29)
1435	Queen of the West—Rennie, Scovell & Co	(c. l. July 23)
578	Thomas Mitchell—W. & A. Graham & Co.	(c. l. Aug. 7)
632	Veritas, Carry—E. Latham & Co.	
1220	Zouave, Griffiths—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. July 10)

FOR HAVRE.

553	Daylight, Smith—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. July 30)

FOR MANILLA.

1060	Caribou, Cameron—Lawrence & Co.	

FOR AKYAB.

791	Robina Coates—Coupland & Co.	

FOR CHINA.

1019	Behar, (s) Brooks—P. & O. Co.	(c. l. Aug. 7)

FOR SINGAPORE.

854	Dora, Rose—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	(c. l. July 16)

FOR CALCUTTA.

524	Munis Grav. P. L. Jones—H. A. M. Khan.	(c. l. Aug. 4)
327	Prince of Wales, Nicolas—H. J. Abadin.	(c. l. May 12)
363	Tearer, John Shaw—H. Mahomed Sedick.	(c. l. Aug. 8)
688	Winterthur, Seward—A. H. Huschke & Co.	

FOR CALCUTTA VIA COAST.

609	Shaw Allum, Profrug—Haiy Behrum.	(c. l. July 24)
609	Fazel Bhary, Nacoda—Hajee Ebhram.	(c. l. July 17)

FOR RANGOON.

641	China, Logan—Wallace & Co.	(c. l. July 23)

FOR MOZAMBIQUE.

74	Sullamattee, Nacoda—Sowjee Lalljee.	(c. l. May 27)

FOR KURRACHEE.

209	Champion, Owen—Jowraz Sazen.	(c. l. July 18)
	Tilly (s), Beyts—B. S. N. Co.	(c. l. August 6)

FOR MAURITIUS.

250	Nasry, Nacoda—L. Samjee.	(c. l. July 7)

FOR ZANZIBAR.

446	Nader Shah, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.	(c. l. July 21)

FOR COLOMBO.

155	Koerata Roodeen—Dinshaw Bhicajee Khan	(c. l. Aug. 4)

NOT FIXED.

672	Ally, Shepherd—H. E. Cadoo.	
397	Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Nathu.	
299	Aurat, Nacoda—H. M. A. Lutiff	
501	Bombay Merchant, Gwyer—Heerjee Arut.	
1095	Beeston Castle, Corney—Rennie, Scovel & Co.	
559	Bussorah Merchant, Richards—H. J. S. Deens.	
502	Chatham, Thertell—D. H. Cama & Co.	
1096	Cadmeus, Holt—W. Nicol & Co.	
457	City of Poona, Nacoda,	
696	Coleroon, Hale—Remington & Co.	
	Corings (c), Calder.	
1278	Celestial Empire, Murray—M. N. Bhowanggar.	
270	Ellesmere, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co.	(laid up)
	Fazel Carrim, Nacoda.	
310	Futtay Sultan, Nacoda—H. E. Joaub.	
696	Granville, Laker—W. Nicol & Co.	
387	Godavery, Perrand—S. Tyabjee & Co.	
1324	Hahneman, Phillips—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
1354	Herefordshire, Escott—Ewart Latham & Co.	
620	Hyderes, Stephenson—H. M. A. H. Curtius.	
865	Lady Havelock, O'Neill.	
1306	Inkerman, Grant—Coupland & Co.	
1000	Iskunersha, Mahomed.	
511	Lady Frankland, Nacoda—Jairaz Fazel & Co.	
1286	Lancastrian, Pearson—George S. King & Co.	
30	Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowsajee Eduljee,	
499	Nadershah, Nacoda—Gopaldass Mowjee.	
109	Nasrool Hamed, Nacoda—M. Hussin.	
716	Nile, Young—W. and A. Graham & Co.	
391	Nurbudda—Cursondass Vurzdass.	
1233	Norwood, Stapelton—John Clover & Co.	
1159	Royal Eagle, Scallon—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	(c.l. May 20)
919	Rowantree, Lewis—Lyon Brothers & Co.	
1131	Sir Edward Perry, Jenkins.	
1090	Sir John Lawrence, Sinclair—B. & A. Hormusjee.	
	Sultan, (s), Mason.	
783	Victoria, Sanderson, John Clover & Co.	
407	Vaillant Basque, LeMert—Volkart Brothers.	
1131	War Cloud, MacKay—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

Benares, Wright.
907 Emeu, Rennoldson.
1200 Ganges, H. Wilkinson.
1600 Pottinger. (Laid up.)

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

400	Ark	March 18
731	Brandon, Umfreville	
936	City of Carlisle, Pearl	July 16
783	Clyde, Jourdain	E. Bates & Co.
1192	Cospatrick, Elmslie	W. Nicol & Co.
766	Coromandel, Thompson	July 7
501	Caroline Agnes, Oyenstone	
558	Duke of Northumberland, Brown.	
1047	Daniel Rankin, Rankin.	
826	Elspeth, Philpot	
706	Empress of India, Thompson.	June 30
1057	Gloriana, Valle	Ritchie, Steuart & Co. June 12
810	Gosforth, Shaw	Grey & Co.
	General Havelock, Spowart.	
1112	Her Majesty, Seymour	
657	Indore (s) Jarmin	May 26
1108	James Smith, Calhoun	W. & A. Graham & Co. May 5
678	Lady McDonald, Brunell. John Tanner & Co.	
541	Naval Brigade, McEwen. D. H. Cama & Co.	June 20
876	Queen of England, Oates.	
694	Robert Ritson, Brough	
870	Sydney Eggers, Pitcairn.	June 15
847	Talbot, Spencer	Grey & Co. June 15
962	Tyburnia, Ouchterlony	May 19
940	Wings of the Wind, Wiyle. Forbes & Co.	May 15
1074	Windsor Castle, Pryce	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FROM LONDON VIA ANTWERP.

475	Freya, Major	A. H. Huschke & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

1133	Admiral Lyons, Thompson.	Lyon Brothers. June 25
1287	Annot Lyle, Shaw	June 18
700	Birkby, Purdy	B. & A. Hormusjee. June 11
1096	Charger, Sanyth	Rennie, Scovell & Co. July 10
1094	Elizabeth Fry, San	July 5
1134	Epaminondas	April 19
1342	Fanny Forsyth, Gillon	E. Bates & Co. June 16
870	Fanny Maud, Pitcairn	
1393	Flying Venus, Withycombe	
1249	G. H. Hoit,

ture connected with railway construction. Sir Charles Wood's only reason for charging it against revenue is that it has been so done before—the old Indian reason, it's the custom. Mr. Laing applies to it the legal maxim *malus usus abolendus est*. Is it strange that he should do so, when he was sent to India for the purpose of introducing more and better system into the public accounts, of reforming the old system of accounts? As Mr. Laing says, the practice of charging this loss by exchange against revenue makes an apparent deficiency of ordinary ways and means, and is therefore delusive. Not only so, this apparent deficiency keeps the public mind in a constant fever on the subject of taxation; it produces a constant apprehension and dread of new taxes; and this is really worse in its effects on the loyalty of the people and the peace of the country than actual increase of taxation. This is a very important consideration; and while Mr. Laing's reasons *per se* are solid, and consequently wholly outweigh the hollow ones of Sir C. Wood, this consideration thrown into the Chancellor's scale makes the Minister kick the beam.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

It will doubtless be within the remembrance of our readers that, in the great opium case of Juggonauth Ghose *vs.* Manick Chand, the Court here disallowed the claim for interest on the amount of the enormous wager which in fact formed the ground of action. An appeal was then made to the Privy Council at home, but the judgment of the Court here has been affirmed, and the appeal dismissed with costs.—*Englishman, Aug.* 2.

The case of Pandoo Rao will come before the Judges of the S. N. A. on Wednesday next the 13th instant. The continuation of the report of the trial before the Sessions Judge of Cawnpore will be found in our Supplement today.—*Delhi Gazette August* 7.

We hear that the Dinapore business has ended in Brigadier Burney sending in his papers to resign the service. Colonel Pott is talked of as his successor. Colonel Pott is well known as a determined man, and not afraid of responsibility. The Commander-in-Chief and Government were, we understand, much pleased with the way he dealt with a sepoy of his regiment who attempted to reawaken the old spirit of mutiny. A better selection could not be made.—*Id.*

Through a friend we have received a summary of Cabool news up to 12th July, which is not later than the date of our own correspondent's last. It is mostly a repetition of what we have already given with the exception of the following few items which are important:—

"By the letters received from the Ameer's Camp on the 12th July, it had been given out in Cabool that the Ameer had left for Subzwar, and that the Hakims of Kah and Laush had waited on the Ameer and had received khilluts. Letters were daily received by the Ameer from the Khans of Heerat inviting the Ameer to take possession of that place. Khan Moolla Khan Barukzai's letter was received from the Ameer's camp, and it was ascertained from its contents that the Ameer had arrived at Annar Durra, the people of which place were collecting revenue for the Ameer. It was also rumoured in Cabool that the Ameer had marched for Heerat."—*Id.*

LOCAL.

Mr. R. H. Showell, District Deputy Collector and Magistrate at Poona, has been appointed to act as Collector of Bombay.

Fall of a house at Byculla.—A house adjoining the new premises of Messrs. Treacher and Co. at the corner of Bellasis road, fell down on Monday evening, by which accident several persons were severely injured. They were promptly rescued from their perilous position and taken to the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital. We believe that they are doing well.

Belvedere Hill.—The compound wall of a house on the above hill gave way last night during the heavy rain, and the house itself is threatened. It is said that the cuttings on the hill have been carried too close to the place in question, and that the foundations are to some extent undermined.

Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.—The Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held in its Library Rooms, on Thursday the 14th instant, at 4 P.M.

There will be a Ballot for the election of J. B. Peile, Esq., C. S.; Mr. Justice Couch; and Venayekrow Jugonath, Esq., who have been duly proposed and seconded as Members of the Society.

Original Communications.

1. A letter from Captain Playfair on the Himyritic Inscriptions of Aden will be read.

2. Revised Fac simile transcript and translation of the "Sah" inscription on the Girnar Rock in Surashtra, with remarks.—By Bhau Daji, Esq., G. G. M. C.

3. Fac simile transcript and translation of the inscription on the Northern face of the Girnar Rock, with remarks.—Do. Do.

4. On the Sah, Gupta, and Valabhai dynasties.—Ditto Ditto.

The High Court.—*The Advocate General*, Mr. Lewis, yesterday afternoon enquired of the Chief Justice, Sir M. Sausse, whether, after the termination of the case in hand, the Court would take up any further business as the Supreme Court, because the Charter of the High Court was to be published very soon.

His Lordship said, there would be no time to dispose of any further business. The Court would not sit on Thursday, and His Lordship would be glad to dispose of the cases partly heard this day, (Wednesday.)

The Advocate General after consulting some members of the bar, said it would not be convenient for them to attend on Wednesday (to-day), as they had other engagements.

At the rising of the Court at half-past five o'clock,

The Chief Justice took the opportunity of mentioning that this was the last day on which this Court would be held. The High Court would be ordained on Thursday, (to morrow). His Lordship was, therefore, desirous that any part heard cases should be finished either that day or to-day (Wednesday), but as counsel had other engagements on Wednesday, the cases must be adjourned until after the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court was transferred to the High Court. After the promulgation of the Charter, there would be a recess for a few days for the purpose of enabling the Judges to arrange the working machinery of the New Court. Of course the public would receive ample notice of the day on which the High Court would commence to sit. His Lordship expected that the recess would be very short. The business of the Court would be in a forward state and would not occasion much inconvenience to the public.

Mr. Westropp said, that on behalf of the Bar and in the absence of the Advocate General, he wished to express the feeling of the Bar and the public, that the Supreme Court during the period of its existence, had been a Court highly appreciated by the public and had done a great deal of good. He hoped that the High Court would be appreciated in a similar manner.

The Chief Justice rose and said, he regretted very much the ceasing of this Court. He had the honor of sitting in it six years, during the whole of which time, he was glad to say, the Court had derived great support from the ability and good feeling of the Bar and other professions. He trusted that the same good feeling which existed between this Court and the Bar would be continued in the New Court, and the administration of justice supported by the ability and cordial co-operation of the Bar. His Lordship then bowed to the barristers and attorneys present, and left the Court.

Government has been pleased to sanction an allowance of twelve annas a mile to military Chaplains visiting out stations (off railway line of communication) by direction of the ecclesiastical authorities. Under similar circumstances, we mean for the performance of analogous duties, officers receive eight annas. We are at a loss to understand the ruling unless it be the size of clerical quivers, speaking after the flesh.—*Harkaru, Aug.* 2.

The first revolution of the obliterating rolleries about to be made over another of the traces of poor John Company. John's "rupees" famous the world over, and which the old Bahadoor used to dispense with so much liberality and good will, are about to disappear; as from this month all the coins struck in the Calcutta Mint will bear on the reverse side the device "Government of India," and the familiar "East India Company" will be seen no more. It is probable that this change will be hampered by an inconvenience which will render its operation slower and less obvious than is to be desired. We believe that all the rupees heretofore made in the Mint have been struck with dies bearing dates some ten years prior to the day of coining; because it is the practice of the natives to collect and hoard the newest Company's rupees which they could procure, but by this manœuvre they were to some degree foiled. This *ruse*, it will be impossible to adopt with the "Government of India" rupees, and the probability consequently is, that for some time to come, they will be engulphed and disappear almost as quickly as they can be made.—*Englishman, Aug.* 2.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 A.M., 12*th August*, 1862.

Broach.—Calm and cloudy. Ther. 85.
Bulsar.—S. W. light rainy.
Cannanore.—S. E. clear.
Galle.—Strong winds and squally with heavy showers. Ther. 79.
Goa.—W. N. W. light rainy.
Kolapore.—S. W. light cloudy.
Kurrachee.—S. W. Fine.
Madras.—S. W. Fine. Ther. 83.
Paumben.—Cloudy. Ther. 86.
Surat.—W. cloudy.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

For the fortnight ending 31*st July* 1862.

Tanna.—Little or no rain fell during the greater part of the fortnight in the principal division. During the last few days of the fortnight, however, there was an abundant fall. The transplanting of rice in some talookas is almost finished, and in the others it is progressing well.

Cholera still lingers in some villages of the talookas of Sunjan, Moorbaur, Bhewndy, Nusrapoor, Callian and Salsette. A few cattle are reported to have died in the talooka of Panwell and in Pitta Mokharah of the Kolwan talooka.

Kaira.—There have been heavy falls of rain in some of the districts of this collectorate during the fortnight under report, and in others the rain has been sufficient. The early sown crops are in good condition and the sowing of jowar, &c. is in progress.

Cholera is still reported as prevalent in the town of Kupperwany and one or two villages of the Thasra district. The cattle are also reported free from disease.

Dharwar.—Rain slight in this taluok and the rice crop was suffering from want of it, and the sowing of "Raley" and such crops is postponed.

Bunkapoor.—Slight rain fell in some of the villages of this taluok where the sown crops were doing well, in the rest the young crops were withering and sowing was retarded. The rice crop in the whole of the taluok required more rain.

The public health generally good, except sixteen cases of cholera at Hurlapoor.

Poona.—There have been slight and partial showers in the talookas of Sewnere, Kheir, Mawul and Havreilly, while in the talookas of Pabul, Poorundher, Bheemthurry and Indapoor, no rain has fallen. Sowing operations have been almost suspended owing to the want of rain and the young plants have been withering.

The public health is generally good.

Belgaum.—Slight fall of rain; the crops are, however, doing well. The crops in Sumgaum and in a few other talookas are good for the present, but an early fall there will prove highly beneficial. In the other districts wherever the land was sown, the crops are withering owing to continued drought, rain is very much wanted.

Rutnagarree.—In Malwar the fall of rain was very scanty for some days which impeded the transplantation, but sufficient fell at the close to admit of transplantation being resumed. The young plants were thriving. At Viziadroog the fall of rain was sufficient for workers only and the rice transplantation was therefore retarded and the young plants suffering slightly.

The public health good. In Lanjey and other villages 75 head of cattle died, and in the villages of Malgoond and Kulghondee Turfaytewrey 47 died from disease. Small-pox was prevalent in the villages near Rutnagarree, in one 40 children are said to have died, out of 200. Otherwise district healthy.

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the Society was held on Saturday August 2nd, there being present Dr Peet, President, in the Chair, Drs. Broughton and Hyslop, and Dr. Carter, Secretary. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, a letter from the Under Secretary to Government having reference to the formation of a Statistical Department and inviting the co-operation of the Society in collecting statistical information was then read, and was referred to the Managing Committee for further consideration. Dr. Thom, Garrison Surgeon, Bombay, had intimated his wish to rejoin the Society. Numbers of the Madras Quarterly Journal and the British Medical Journal were laid on the table.

The following papers were then read, 1. Rough notes showing outline of the country between Kurrachee an1 Gunder, by Assistant Surgeon J. Lalor, B. A. 2nd Regiment Sind Horse. The country bordering immediately on the sea coast from Kurrachee to Guader and included between parallels 62° and 67° E. Longitude might be aptly described as a bare and cheerless desert intersected occasionally by low hills, with a scanty and almost purely periodic supply of water. Its shore line is singularly straight and even, the difference in the latitude of any of the places between the abovenamed points, being never more than a few miles. On the road to Sonmeanee the great Halla range of mountains was crossed, and on the river Hubbhere, some traces of vegetation were seen, and a few wandering Koomreas people, the country is barren on account of the want of water; far onwards a short distance the road is along the sea shore, afterwards over a long tract of salt land relieved by a solitary oasis and halting place of pilgrims. The town and harbour of Sonmeanee were next described: there is little local trade and fresh water seems to be scarce. Beyond the place the road is mainly over drifting sand hills or low lands on which the sea at times encroaches, forming large swamps in which the mangrove abounds. At Char the lesser Halla range of hills is reached, the latter have the appearance of disrupted conical masses and are composed of clay and ochre bed tipped with dark sandstone and caylomerate. Near here the shore hills commence, the first of a series of remarkable white ridges that stud and disfigure the entire face of the country. About seven miles from Phor the mud Volcanoes or springs of Hookee are met with, they are three in number and situated close together, two indeed connected by a curtain of earth about twenty feet in extent and of similar composition and colour. They are distant from the sea about a couple of miles.

Of considerable height and conical shapes they can be seen from eight to ten miles off, and from their symmetry and apparent regularity of structure, resemble artificial mounds of white material, with a few feet of dark discoloured top, on nearer survey we find the sides not at all even or rounded, but deeply fissured, and presenting grotesque and fantastic shapes, most nearly resembling a large collection of alligators piled together. Access to the highest (about 350 feet) is easy, except near the crater, where the path becomes slippery. At the summit is a basin of circular form about forty feet in diameter, within this the liquid mud is heaved up at irregular intervals and in quantities varying during the time of our visit form a mere bubble, to jets of a foot high, and two or three in circumference.

Sometimes, the action is quite spasmodic, three or four jets following each other in quick succession with a corresponding interval of rest. The mud eventually runs over and down the sides in a glistering stream. In the second of lower elevation probably about one hundred and eighty feet high, the mud is much more liquid, the action more regular and continued and a good deal of water is formed on the settling of the irruption.

The temperature was the same as the earth and water in the locality, and the taste of the brine formed on the subsidence of the mud salt and nauseous to immediate sickening.

In the action, as well as cause of those springs, there is much ground for curious and puzzling study. Gypsum and sulphur are found abundantly, and may be met in a free state here, and amongst the sea shore hills before alluded to, there is also apparently a sulphurous taste in the water, but the absence of any rise in temperature, their course of action (to be afterwards mentioned) and the fact that no particular properties are attached to them, which is invariably the case in the east, seem opposed to the idea of their being of a sulphurous nature.

Two interesting features deserve notice, 1st it would appear that when the hills have attained a certain altitude, the action of the volcano ceases.

Such might be readily inferred, from the sluggish motion now going on in the highest at Hookee, and from the fact that, we found none in the line of shore hills just mentioned as ranging between three and five hundred feet in height, and where at one time a great volcano is said to have been; again, on subsequently visiting another of greater elevation, and with a circumference of at least of a quarter of a mile, situated about ten miles to the north of Hormara, the mud in the crater was seen almost entirely quiescent, and had sunk fully eight feet below the crest; while from the side, and at about fifty feet above the surface there was oozing on to the plain, a good stream of liquid mud.

The people of the country say that the full action is periodic, and reaches its greatest force at the time of spring tides; in fact that they are wholly connected with the ocean, and like it influenced by the moon. Hence their Belooch name, Dheryachum, (eye of the sea.)

The Bay of Kutcheree and Hungur river were next passed, the general characters of the latter are described, and mention is made of the famous temple of Hinglaj. The road onward to Hormara passes over a district very scantily supplied with water, and difficult to traverse; crossing the Govind river, Hormara was then reached, a fishing village, the inhabitants of which are said to be civil, and contented under native rule. Hence the route is toward Kulonut, afterwards on the coast to Pusmee and Guader, the latter locality is described as flourishing, it belongs to the Imaum of Muscat, and is said to have once been in the possession of the Portuguese. Dr. Lalor mentions the climate as good. The subsequent portion of his paper is occupied with critical remarks on the identity of the more prominent localities named in the ancient Greek historians of Alexander and Nearchus, with those now to be distinguished along this coast: having revisited many of these localities from the sea, the author is able to offer some very interesting remarks on this subject. In the appendix are two analyses of water and liquid mud from the mud volcanoes of Hookee and Hormara, by Dr. Haines: the specimen from the former locality contained a considerable quantity of salt, and was alkaline in reaction, the specimen from the latter taken at a distance of ten miles from the sea, the solid part, or mud, consisted principally of carbonate of lime, the supernatent water remarkable for presenting decided traces of Iodine, a very unusual occurrence.

2. The next communication was on the subject of the sanitary condition of hill stations, especially Mount Aboo, being a continuation of Dr. Moor's former paper on this subject. It consisted of numerous tables, and accompanying remarks on the comparative prevalence and mortality of all the chief diseases, during various lengthened periods at Mount Aboo, and can hardly be condensed so as to convey a correct impression of its contents, but these are of considerable interest; in conclusion the author reiterates his opinion that the sanitary condition of Indian hill stations is not what it should or might be, and that until this is improved "the most we can expect from hill sanitaria is a refuse from intense heat during the hot months of the year."

Some conversation followed on the above and collateral topics, and the thanks of the Society were voted to the contributors after which the meeting separated.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—Tuesday, 12th Aug.
(Before W. Crawford, Esq.)

Captain Smales' case.—This case was again called on for investigation at a quarter past two o'clock.

Mr. Dunbar, instructed by Mr. Cleveland, for the prosecution.

Mr. Scoble, under the instructions of Mr. Sangster, for the accused.

Mr. Scoble previous to resuming the cross-examination of the witness said, that he hoped that Mr. Malone would be able to answer the question that was put to him the day before.

The cross-examination of Mr. Malone was resumed, he said,—In the account attached to No. 1 exhibit, the first item in the debit side appears to unexpended balance to 27th May 1862 as per cash book. I would like to know whether the cash book is to be produced?

Mr. Scoble.—You are not called upon to ask questions but to answer them. I never heard of a cooler thing than to request such a thing from a prisoner, my learned friend knows that we are not in a position to produce the book if we were willing to do so.

Mr. Dunbar said, that notice had been given to produce the book; and he now called upon the counsel for the defendant to produce it.

Mr. Scoble said, that he would not be interrupted while the witness was in his hands. The book ought to have been called for in the examination in chief, therefore he would decline to answer the question.

Witness continued,—The first item on the debit side was Rs. 4,937-12-6. Next item balance pay-statement 6th Dragoons up to 30th April 1862 Rs. 4,937-12-6. Advance received from paymaster Poona division of the army on account of compensation in lieu of clothing Rs. 3,000, cash in hands of defendant, being the balances of regimental fund as per statement attached Rs. 4,390-11-3: total Rs. 14,780-12-8. This includes a balance credit of Rs. 42-8-6. The first item on the credit side, by unadjusted advances and outstanding bills, as per statement attached Rs. 9,770-14-9. Second item debts of officers on 30th April 1862, as per certificate attached Rs. 1,030-2-1. Third item amount remitted to Messrs. Rogers and Co. for necessaries for the month of May, Rs. 3,996-11-10 making a total on the credit side Rs. 14,780-12-8. My reason for calling for the cash book is to enable me to explain the first item on the debit side, as this amount appears to me now after careful investigation to be very much below the amount of money that should have been in defendant's hands on the 27th of May. The officers had not been paid for the month of May and therefore a balance very much more than this should have been in the defendant's hands. I did not bring that circumstance to the knowledge of the Committee, as I was not then aware of it. I knew that they had not been paid, these accounts were prepared by direction of defendant, and brought to me for signature on the morning of the assembling of the committee; and being in a great measure ignorant of the duties of a paymaster; and relying, I may say entirely, on defendant, I signed them, I looked over them and believed them to be correct and signed them as acting paymaster conducting defendant's duty and relying on his honesty. The books were produced and examined by the committee. I cannot swear that defendant had a larger balance in his hands on the 27th of May, unless the cash book is produced. The last item on the credit side is amount remitted to Messrs. Rogers & Co. for necessaries as per remittance return, for the month of May. Rs. 3,996,11-10 this amount the defendant was credited with in the May account, which I now find should not have been the case. I produce the divisional paymaster's receipt, dated 4th June. The money was charged in the June abstract, and therefore should not have been credited in the month of May. I produce the remittance voucher, dated 4th June last enclosing a remittance to Messrs. Rogers and Co. of that amount, Rs. 3,996-11-10. That entry on the credit side is erroneous. In fact the whole of the proceedings of the committee on the 27th May appear to me to be erroneous. I do not understand very much of accounts. There are I dare say many mysteries of a regimental pay office that I have not yet fathomed. I do not understand regimental pay office book-keeping.

Mr. Scoble observed, that it appeared to him that the case was founded principally upon supposition. He supposed that it was merely a supposition on the part of the prosecution, that the defendant was indebted to Government in the amount which they had charged him with misappropriating.

Witness continued,—I have made myself pretty well acquainted with the items in the account attached to No. 1. So that I have discovered that the first on the debit and the last on the credit are wrong. I did not see that account while it was being prepared. It was prepared by Serjeant Bennett. As near as I can arrive at it I believe that account of Rs. 24,891-12-8 to be the amount of which he has, I believe, committed a criminal breach of trust. The account (marked E.) has not been audited by any one, but has been prepared by me and Serjeant Bennett. It has not passed through the divisional pay office at Mhow and it has not passed through any of the offices in Bombay; it has not been passed even by a regimental committee of the 6th Dragoons. It has been compared with regimental vouchers in regard to every item and with vouchers from the divisional pay office. I have not those vouchers here. I believe that the document, (E.) contains every item to the debit or credit of the defendant. On every occasion that I received money from the divisional paymaster I handed it over to the defendant himself, except on two occasions, when first took up the duty, Corporal Sharp was sent by me to the divisional pay office. On the latter occasion I now remember that I handed over the money myself to the defendant. I have a memorandum for July, the others are in the defendant's possession, I now produce it. I have got no receipts from defendant for the money that I handed over to him. I kept no private account of those sums, only what was entered in the cash account as they occurred. At the time that I drew money from defendant I neither got nor received any memo. The only account I kept was the cash account, which was rendered after each disbursement to the defendant. I received from defendant Rs. 23,000 in cash in the month of July. Rs. 326-1-8 cannot be proved as paid by me unless the cash book is produced. The mess and wine account in item No. 2 has not been adjusted. The third item is simply stoppages from the pay of officers, and not money received. The account with the mess and band accounts have not been adjusted. Cash in hand of paymaster to credit of the public Rs. 88-7-0, there is no entry of that in the regimental ledger, and I don't think that it ought to be entered as it is public money. The ledger contains a private account between the officers and the defendant. The fifth item is balance of troop-pay lists; they were debited to defendant because the balances were due to the troops from him. This money Rs. 14-10-4 should have been paid in June or July.

His Worship then postponed the further hearing of the case until 2 o'clock this day, (Wednesday.)

(Before N. W. Oliver, Esq.)

The Dhobie Talao Gangs.—Pallonjee Rustomjee, Nowrojee Rustomjee, Byramjee Heerjeebhoy and Sorabjee Pestonjee were again brought up on remand from the 5th instant, on the charge of having assaulted Framjee Bomanjee on the 23nd of June last.

Mr. Joseph Anderson on being sworn said,—I am Apothecary at the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital. I remember this man (prosecutor) being brought to the Hospital at a quarter past ten o'clock at night on the 22nd of June last. He appeared to be a good deal excited and apparently had been drinking. On examination of his person I found he had two contused wounds on the head, one on the top, about two inches in length, and the other one behind the head somewhat less than the other. The bone was slightly exposed. He had several bruises and contusions about the body. All these injuries that I have described appeared to have been inflicted with a blunt weapon like a stick. He was discharged from Hospital on the 30th, not quite well. He was not likely to suffer pain or inconvenience from those injuries for more than twenty days. But he was likely to suffer for about twenty days. I remember the prisoner Pallonjee Rustomjee being brought to the Hospital about two o'clock in the afternoon of the 23rd June last. He had four superficial scalp wounds, a small wound on the lobe of the left bar, another small superficial wound on the left breast, with several bruises and abrasions on different parts of the body. He also was discharged on the 30th of the month, nearly well. The injuries on Framjee Bomanjee and Pallonjee Rustomjee might have been inflicted with instruments like these sticks now before me.

His Worship said that the further hearing of the case was postponed to enable the legal advisers of the prisoners to attend. No day was fixed.

INDIAN.

NEWS LETTER.

Kurrachee, 8*th August* 1862.

We have had some heavy falls of rain of late, and the monsoon may be said to have bid us farewell for another season. Jupiter Pluvius has again been pouring the vials of his aqueous wrath on the Scind line: an occurrence which the Engineering stuff anticipated as a matter of course. It is really wearisome to revert so constantly to these interruptions on the line. The damage done on the present occasion is reported to be more extensive and serious than any which the line has as yet received. The line is damaged about the vicinity of the Jempeer station; and the consequence has been that one bridge has been seriously injured, so much so, that a reconstruction will be absolutely necessary. The mails, owing to these breaks, continue, says the *Sindian*, "to arrive with the utmost irregularity." The necessary repairs are being prosecuted with the utmost vigor and rapidity consistent with the solidity of the works.

Murders seem to be the order of the day in this beautiful and interesting province! Item No. 1, a native at Kotree murdered his partner whom he vowed to cherish all his life; and the verdict of the jury at the inquest held over the remains of the woman, was one of wilful murder. Item No. 2, in the Hydrabad districts, an infernal wretch named Lall Khan, whom the demon of jealousy had taken possession of, also took away the lives of his wife and her gay Lothario in a cool, rational manner! His wife had, it seems, been carrying on an intrigue for some time which, when it came to his knowledge, he thought should not be. He proceeded to a place where he knew his once-bosom friend would be found, and there stabbed him in his stomach with a knife. For his wife he reserved a keen-edged sword, with which he killed her! He was arrested by the police, and will be tried for this double murder. Item No. 3—from murder we turn to suicides. A woman, about the age of twenty, determined to rid herself, I suppose, of the miseries of a world of woe and sorrow, by the commission of a tragic act. She hung herself to the bough of a tree in the usual popular and romantic manner, and remained suspended in mid-air till life was extinct. Extraordinary race of people these Sindees are to be sure! Item No. 4 I reserve for another occasion: the chronicling of such horrid occurrences, and so many too, are calculated more to sicken the reader than anything else.

There is a determination on the part of the Camp residents to resist the payment of the house tax, the imposition of which by the Municipality I noticed in my last. They have petitioned the Commissioner upon the subject; and, in the meanwhile, the Municipal Commission have held a special meeting to deliberate on the matter. What transpired I have not heard. The tax is a fair and equitable one; and it is superlatively absurd upon the part of the wealthy residents to resist it, for they can well afford the cess.

I regret to chronicle a sad occurrence at Sukkur which was attended with loss of two lives. A correspondent at that station, writing to a local paper, gives the particulars. It appears, that the steamer *Frere* left the Bunder on the 31st ultimo, and in steaming up near Bukker Fort, a native boat containing a party of four persons on a shikarring expedition, ran foul of her. Two of the parties were drowned, viz., Sub-Assistant Surgeon Horne and his brother-in-law, a lad aged twelve years. The third party, a clerk by profession, managed to get on board the steamer, and thus saved himself; while the fourth, a brother of Dr. Horne, and a Pleader in the Courts, was carried down the rapid stream for a distance of about a mile, and managed to get on *terra firma* after, it must have been a hard struggle. The party had left Sukkur for Roree, which is situate on the opposite bank, and were near Bukkur, which is an island right in the centre of the river, when the disaster occurred. In Dr. Horne the community of Sukkur have lost a true friend and faithful adviser, and his relatives and numerous friends in Bombay will be concerned to hear of the untimely loss of a promising young man. Verily, the pagan proverb is true, those whom the gods love die young. The body of Dr. Horne has been found.

The Fouzdar of the town deserves the thanks of the inhabitants for his energy in the suppression of cruelty to animals. It is really an eye-sore, aye an heart-sore, to witness the state of some animals doomed to brutal treatment on the part of their drivers: the natives, hardened as they are, cannot see dumb animals with sores on them without refraining from expressions of compassion for the poor beasts and indignation at the way they are used by their inhuman owners. All such drivers are without ado taken to the Police court, fined and admonished. It is to be hoped the rigor with which our town policemen obey the instructions received by them will have a wholesome impression on all cartmen. Several fragile erections—they are unworthy of the name of houses—have been levelled almost to the earth in consequence of the late heavy rain, and the Fouzdar has expressed his intention of availing himself of this opportunity of widening the streets where the buildings have fallen in. There has also been some damage done at Larkhana in Upper Sind, where a break has occurred in the bank of the Ghar river which meanders past the town, and the result was an extensive flooding.

The abolition of the Indus Flotilla has at last taken place; the steamers have been made over to the Scind Railway Company; the Commander's flag no more waves with the breeze; and he himself has left a place where he for many years reigned supreme. He was not a very popular officer: his treatment of his subordinates was thought by them to be not always what it ought to be. Very likely it was not! During the late rain several mud houses fell to the ground, and otherwise great damage had been done. The crop of bajeree, and jowaree will rot where the land under cultivation has been submerged.

A theatrical performance was held last Friday evening, but the Commissioner, under whose patronage it was given, did not attend. The play was a decided hit. The gentlemen Amateurs have announced to the public a rare treat on the 21st.

Sattara, 7*th August* 1862.

But little news. The weather here is most delightful, with occasional showers during the day and a little more in the night; everything is in a growing state between this and the hills.

But I am told they are much in want of rain on the other side, notwithstanding the favorable state of the country.

The baker made his appearance this morning with a nerrick which decided that we should only get eight instead of sixteen loaves per rupee, owing to the price of wheat being raised. The poor natives only get nine seers of grain per rupee; how can they live on their two annas per day at this time? I am told that grain is selling at 23 seers per rupee in the villages; the grain dealers go out three and four miles to meet the grain coming in.

But I am told our collector has sent out money to purchase up the grain at a distance and have it sold in his own compound to any who like to purchase it. Now this is a move in the right way, and too much praise cannot be bestowed on Mr. Chapman; he will have the prayers and blessings of the poor.

We hope he will get every assistance (from all), in his undertakings for the good of those who cannot help themselves.—*Poona Observer, Aug.* 2.

POONA.

In consequence of the rain still holding off in many of the districts above the ghauts, the prices of all kinds of grain have doubled within the last few weeks, and alarm is beginning to be felt that unless the weather proves more seasonable shortly, the present prices will be increased. Notwithstanding that the grain dealers in the city have their granaries stored with a supply that is calculated to last for two or three years, the bazaar rates are now higher in Poona than they have been since 1844, and *bajree*, which forms the principal food of the poor, is now selling at ten seers, or twenty pounds for the rupee, whilst all other grains are proportionably dear. It is clear that something should be done to keep prices within a reasonable limit, but so long as the grasping capacity of the Bunneas is allowed full sway, it seems to be utterly hopeless to look for any amelioration of the impending distress from the dealers themselves. It afforded us a gleam of pleasure on hearing that an enterprising native merchant of this place was importing large quantities of grain from Bombay by the railway, a thing previous unheard of; but our joy was of the most transient description, as it shortly appeared that this man, whom we had intended to eulogise as a public benefactor, turned out to be not a whit less rapacious than his neighbours,—his only motive being to increase his stores with a view to holding for a rise. The authorities are, of course, powerless to interfere with the regulation of prices, it being against the laws of political economy to meddle with the markets; but we think something might be done by the Government for the benefit of their troops and camp followers, by utilising the Commissariat through the Railway, which now passes through several of our most fertile grain districts. Grain might easily be purchased at a distance, and brought here by rail and sold by the Commissariat to the troops and followers at a rate covering all expenses, which would be considerably lower than that extorted by the dealers from the necessities of the people, which must be supplied, be the prices what they may. If a determination was thus shown to throw off the yoke under which the native troops and followers are now groaning, the dealers would no doubt be soon brought to see that it would be to their own interest to lower their prices. There is no actual scarcity whatever, and even supposing the worst should happen, namely that there should be a partial failure of the monsoon creps in this and some of the adjacent districts, the ports of Sind and Guzerat will be open in another fortnight or three weeks, when any amount of grain can be poured in to supply the deficiency. The establishment of public granaries for the supply of the troops, all over the country, is a question well worthy of consideration; and we think it is quite as much the duty of Government to provide for the necessities of their Native as for their European troops; and they would thus save the large sums that are annually expended in compensation allowed to the former on account of the dearness of provisions. It is a fact that has been long complained of, that the Native Regiments garrisoning Bombay are worse fed, and generally have more men in hospital, than any other corps in the Presidency,—and this simply because of the excessive dearness of provisions.—*Deccan Herald, August* 11.

The Weather.—We are still without rain, and since our last there has not been even a passing shower. Though cool breezes blow all night, and the mornings and evenings are still pleasant, it is very hot in the middle of the day, and there is much sickness abroad, especially amongst the children of Europeans—chiefly fever and bowel complaints;—and it is noticeable that those between the ages of six and ten years are the principal sufferers. At Bombay the rains have been light during the past week, but between Tannah and the Ghauts, and up to Wurgaum above the ghaut-range they have been heavier and more continuous. Nuggur, Sholapore, and Sattara, are all crying out for rain; the prices of provisions, especially grain, have risen considerably, and a still further increase is looked forward to with some degree of apprehension. At Poona the prices are now higher than they have been since 1844. The following were the rates in the city yesterday:—

Gram	13	Seers per Rupee.	
Wheat	10	,,	,,
Bajree	10	,,	,,
Course Rice	8	,,	,,
Table Rice	7	,,	,,
Jowarree	12	,,	,,

whereas before the recent alleged scarcity, which is merely a *ruse* of the Bunnahs for extorting these high prices, they were exactly one-half what they now are. —*Id.*

BENGAL.

We regret to record the death of Baboo Ramapersad Roy Bahadur, which occurred yesterday. The deceased gentleman was the son of the celebrated Rammohun Roy, and occupied the very first place in European estimation for ability, learning, and integrity. Prior to the amalgamation he filled the acting office of Legal Remembrancer of the Sudder Court, and First Government Pleader, and as a Member of the Bengal Council, he distinguished himself by the clearness of his views, and the lucid manner in which he was accustomed to enforce them. Had he lived but a short while longer, he would, beyond all doubt, have sat upon the Bench of the High Court, an honor never yet conferred upon a native of Bengal, but of which Ramapersad Roy was worthy by consent of all parties. He has not left his fellow amongst the wide ranks of his countrymen.—*Hurkaru, Aug.* 2.

SIND.

Cotton Operations.—We are glad to learn that our European firms have at last begun to purchase cotton for exportation. A transaction comprising one thousand bales, effected by one of these houses, has just been reported to us; and we sincerely hope that this example will be followed by others, and that all may secure a share of the profits which these operations must yield for some time to come. We regret, however, that this step has been adopted so late in the day. When we directed attention to the eagerness with which native dealers were purchasing the staple, and somebody was officious enough to doubt our judgment in such matters in no very complimentary language, the rates then ruled nearly two-thirds less than those which now prevail. We would draw attention to our special telegram, in connexion with this subject.—*Our Paper, (Kurrachee), Aug.* 5.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER.

TRIAL OF PANDOO RAO *alias* RAO SAHIB.
BEFORE THE SESSIONS JUDGE OF CAWNPORE.

(*Continued from Bombay Gazette, July* 22.)

[Fifth Case.]

1*st Witness.*—Chunee Singh deposed.

Formerly, I was in service of the late Bajee Rao, after his death I served as a Peada. Fifteen or twenty days subsequent to the mutiny Abbad Dhanuck-Dhanee sent for me and told me that Rao Sahib had ordered me to go and perform the duty of Thanadar. I refused the offer, on account of not being able to read, or write, but he did not listen to me, and Asaba Duknee was appointed my superior officer in the Thana. I held the post till the flight of the Nana for fifteen or twenty days. The daily report was submitted in the bara, sometimes I went myself, at others I sent it by some other person. Proclamation or Munadee was made in the name of the Nana, and the prisoner was governing the place. All complaints were made to Rao Sahib through Abbad Dhanuck-Dhanee in the bara, and agreeably to his orders the cases were adjusted and decided, those who had access to the prisoner used to go themselves and converse with him, and on hearing the Roznamcha or daily report the prisoner used to pass his verbal orders; he was exercising the sole authority in Bithoor.

Q.—Who used to write the Roznamcha?

A.—There were two writers, one for the Mahratee and the other for the Persian, but I know not their names. After perusal the Roznamcha was forwarded to the Nana at Cawnpore.

Q.—Through whom was the Roznamcha submitted?

A.—There was no man in the thana, but a hurkara used to come from the dauhree to fetch it. Abbad Dhanuck-Dhanee threw down the Surkaree jhunda (flag) of the thana and erected a new one which was sent by the prisoner.

Q.—On what account were you sent with roznamcha, and why did not Asaba who was your immediate superior officer go himself with it?

A.—The Mahratee papers were taken by him, and the Persian by me, he had also the charge of the prisoners. Neither was my pay increased nor did I get anything during the mutiny. When Nana and Asaba fled, I also left the place, and was wandering from place to place for two years, at length when the amnesty of Her Majesty Queen Victoria was proclaimed I surrendered myself.

Q.—Have you ever been with the prisoner?

A.—No, when I was in the Etawah district I heard that the defendant was in Calpee.

Q.—Did you seize any one by the order of the prisoner?

A.—No.

Q.—Besides this in what other matters did the defendant pass his orders?

A.—In Bithoor everything was done by his order.

Q.—How do you know it?

A.—Some times he gave his orders himself, at others they were communicated. Abbad was an old servant, but he did nothing without his, (Rao Sahib's) permission.

Q.—The murders of the Toll Collector and Goordeen and the capture of the European fugitives on board were done by the order of the prisoner?

A.—Yes, in my opinion it was all done by his order, only I know not about Goordeen.

2*nd Witness.*—Narain Rao deposed.

During the mutiny I was in Bithoor, Nana Rao and Bala Rao were in Cawnpore, while the prisoner was exercising the power in Bithoor. On the 8th or 9th June I was seized by Pulla Pahalwan, and brought before the prisoner, who ordered him to carry me into the old bara. At that time the prisoner was enlisting troops, seizing people and beating others, and investigating cases, the reason of my capture was that I had written a petition to the Lieutenant-Governor.

Q.—How do you know that the prisoner was in power?

A.—In my presence he ordered the four European gentlemen who came from Chobapoor to be killed and established the thana. While in confinement I heard that prisoner's officers and men brought the European fugitives from the ghaut: he also confined the people of the Lushkar and Bithoor who were opposed to him and the Toll Collector and Goordeen Kaeth, were killed by his order.

Q.—By whose orders was the prisoner acting?

A.—He was independant, often he did what he pleased, whether he had any private correspondence with the Nana about matters I am not aware. In my opinion he (Rao Sahib) was exercising sole authority. When the Saugor force reached Cawnpoor, he was with it for I saw him standing on a hillock with a telescope in his hand.

3*rd Witness.

vances of pay. This I understood you did at a loss to yourself. On the expected arrival of Tantia Topee towards these frontiers, when General Beaton's force went in pursuit, you advanced a large sum, although the other people were in a panic and would do nothing. —Yours sincerely,

H. H. Foad, Capt.,
Civil Engineer.

There can be no question but that in other parts of India men are now living who, like this wealthy and loyal banker of Jaulnah, threw all their influence cordially into the scale of authority and order, when both seemed on the point of kicking the beam but who have been forgotten since the crisis has past. Again we ask the serious consideration of Government to the impolicy of this neglect. Nothing could be easier than to ascertain, through the chief Civil and military officers, who of the Mahommedan and Hindu gentry established during that time of danger any claims to honorable notice; nothing could be more unjust and more inexpedient than to leave those claims unsatisfied. We are thus led to the verge of another important question, which today we shall only state, the wisdom of following out the measure initiated by Sir Charles Trevelyan, in the investiture of Narasinghs Rao. Why should not the British Government raise up an aristocracy who shall owe their titles and rank, not to Nabobs, and Rajahs long since passed away, but to the power now paramount in India, and which, should be also the fountain of all distinction and honor?

THE MERIAH SACRIFICES.

(From the Englishman, August 2.)

For many years past the utmost efforts of the Government have been exerted to the suppression of what are called the Meriah sacrifices. As is now generally known, and as we not long since explained, their rites are those in which human victims are offered up as a human sacrifice to propitiate the gods and to induce them to accord an abundant harvest. On these occasions the victim is some boy or girl who has either been taken prisoner in war or has been purloined from some neighbouring tribe, fed up and carefully reared to fit it for an offering acceptable to the deity. In the suppression of this cruel and inhuman rite no pains or expense have been spared by government, and during the last six and twenty years a costly agency has been maintained in the hill districts of Orissa, for the sole purpose of preventing a resort by the Khoonds to these inhuman rites. With what success the efforts of government have been attended it is not our purpose again to enquire, but rather to point out and bring to the notice of the authorities as, if possible, still greater evil than that which has been the source of so much consideration. It has been for many years a fruitful source of representation and complaint, that native vessels of all sizes and denominations, are permitted to leave all parts of the Coromandel Coast without any check being exercised over them, by the officers of government. So repeated and loud have been the complaints made on this subject, and so frequent the loss of life arising out of ill-formed and over-crowded ships, incompetent commanders, and unseaworthy craft, that the evil complained of has at last made itself known in the legislative assemblies of India, and steps are now being initiated to put a stop to the exercise of some control over the Native sea-going vessels of India. This is a step in the right direction, but unless measures are taken at once, it is much to be feared that the contemplated arrangements for the supervision of these craft will fall far short of what is in reality needed, not, however, through any want of admission of the necessity for the exercise of vigorous measures to ensure some protection to the lives and property of those of the Native community who "go down to the sea in ships," but through ignorance of the chief of all the evils contained in the present system. Of the chief of these is one that in all respects resembles the inhuman rite which so much pains has been taken to suppress in the Khoond country, one that is but too familiarly known, "Ghoomsur above the Ghats." We are not in a position to assert that the horrible rite practised on board the Native vessels which leave the Orissa coast periodically for the Eastern settlements with a large human freight, is adopted on board those sailing from the more Southern ports. But there is no room for question that a victim is shipped on board every vessel leaving the ports of Orissa, to be sacrificed to the gods should any mischance befal the ship or crew. The victim selected then as a propitiatory offering to the gods is in fact the true "Meriah" sacrifice, and if strict inquiry, not in an open *Catchery*, but by secret means, be adopted by the officers of government located in Orissa, it will be found that the term "Meriah" is applied by the Natives to the human sacrifices offered on board ship. As in the case of what we style the Meriah sacrifice as practised by the Hill tribes of Orissa, the victim selected is always a lad who has either been purloined and surreptitiously conveyed on board the vessel on the eve of sailing; in either case no after enquiry is ever made as to what may have become of the missing lad. These Native vessels, *choolahs* as they are usually called, have no list of their passengers or crews; they sail from one port and are admitted into another without question, and with the exception of one case in which a Mahomedan passenger on board of one of these craft gave notice at the Masulipatam Police Office of the murder of a lad on the passage, no matter what crimes may be committed on board, nothing has ever been heard of them. It may be urged that this is a case which no act of the legislature can adequately meet. We fully admit there is and must be much difficulty to encounter, but at the same time there can be no question of the absolute necessity for some steps being inaugurated to stay the present wholesale murders committed on the high seas, under the title of Meriah sacrifices. There are other and scarcely less appalling evils, attending the impunity with which the commanders of these *choolah* vessels carry on their nefarious trade; to which we may revert on some future occasion.

But whilst writing the above we have just now had brought before us a collateral subject of far greater interest to ourselves and all Anglo-Indians, which must be considered before we waste more sympathy upon stray Meriah victims in jeopardy on board the native traders.

MR. LAING'S RESIGNATION,—ITS EFFECTS.

(From the Oudh Gazette, August 6.)

The resignation of Mr. Laing is synonymous with the continuation of the Income-tax. Whatever has driven him to it—whether fear for his life, inspired by the untimely death of his late chief, on the deadly animus of Sir Charles Wood, as displayed in his debate on the Indian budget—further burdens on India in the shape of new taxes and loans will assuredly follow the retirement of so able and independent a financier, and the installation of a puppet of the Westminister monster in his stead. Alas! the words "sad fatality" again involuntarily occur at this moment: yes, a sad fatality does but too truly seem to hang over everything Indian, and we are every now and then reminded of the sad truth in a manner, which still further annihilates all hope for India. It is now absolutely a case of striving against hope. We have at last arrived at a stage of affairs from simply doubting to openly disbelieving the word and mistrusting the most laboured and important statements of the Government. We are taught to trust neither a civilian nor an outsider—a Lushington nor a Laing—but to confide in a blind destiny, which alike obviates the possibility of all disappointment, whether in ultimate destruction, or present deliverance from difficulties, since it all depends upon chance. Indeed, we seem to be slowly, but surely approaching a crisis: the universal dissatisfaction of the services with the state of affairs—the irresistible belief of the soundest thinkers among Englishmen that the government, as at present administered—a puzzle to the government itself, to the natives, and a matter of distrust and disgust to its own servants—must be tottering: the increasing reluctance of men of mark to leave England and come out to this country even under the most favorable auspices—the very great suspicion with which every measure of State is viewed by all classes both here and at home—the comparative helplessness of the Viceroy and his Council to do any substantial good for the country, or initiate any measure of importance—the uncertainty and vacillation apparent in all our military arrangements; have all conspired to destroy faith in the power and stability of the local Government, and in the alleged paramount influence of Her Majesty's letters, that they have the welfare of this country at heart. Mr. Wilson first, and Mr. Laing next, were not only to have restored our financial equilibrium, but inspired us with a new and firmer confidence in both the financial and political integrity of the Government; how did they succeed? The first months of Mr. Wilson were passed in Calcutta in attempting to prove the errors of civilian economists—the result of his labours being the legacy he has left us in the Income-tax. Mr. Wilson gone, Mr. Laing then tried to undo much of what had been previously done; and now, Mr. Laing has hardily left, when Sir Charles Wood has set about undoing the whole thing from the very beginning—dispelling all ideas of a surplus, and conjuring up visions of deficit: so that we are in 1862 just where we were in 1859—worse by four per cent of our incomes, but no wiser for our experience. And we do not think that any one but a toady of Sir Charles Wood's will, under his administration, be found to accept the anomalous and thankless office of Chancellor of the Indian Exchequer: indeed, in so far as may, we fear no such welcome can await him as greeted the arrival in Calcutta of Messrs. Wilson and Laing. It is enough that the cup has been twice snatched from our lips, and twice dashed to pieces is damage enough to considerably widen the already wide breach existing between credulity and scepticism.

ENGLISH PRESS.

PRUSSIA AND THE ZOLLVEREIN.

(From the Times, July 18.)

We have to announce an event which will be most gratifying to those who interest themselves in the progress and well-being of the Continent. The Government of Prussia has determined to enter the Zollverein, and thus throw down the barrier of inland Custom-Houses along a frontier which extends over the whole length of Germany. This is a commercial and political change of no small importance. It is a happy feature of our time that, though the progress of individual nations may be checked by misfortunes or their own folly, yet the world has gained too much momentum to be stayed in its course towards improvement and happiness. Amid the noise of battles in one quarter, and the excesses of servile discontent in another, Germany is slowly pursuing the path which leads at last to freedom and Unity. When the Zollverein was first formed there were not wanting those who predicted what is now occurring. The friends of German Unity—those who were indignant that the resources of their country should be exhausted and its influence nullified by having to support 38 separate Governments—were among the originators and the earliest advocates of a Federal Customs' system. Hardly daring to contemplate such a thing as political Unity, they thought that if the chief States of Germany could be combined in a financial whole, interests would grow up too strong for rulers to disregard, and social intercourse would in time put an end to provincial jealousies and the traditionary politics of the smaller Princes. How successful have been these efforts is known to the world. Perhaps they would never have been able to carry out their plans had it not been for the dislike and fear which the lesser Governments felt towards the two great States, and their desire, by combining among themselves, to constitute a third Power, not inferior to either of the other two. Whatever the motives which actuated Princes or statesmen, there can be no doubt of the immense advantages which Germany has derived from even this partial realization of Unity. The progress of the country in commercial enterprise and wealth has been not less proportionally than that of England and France; for, though these may be still far ahead of Germany, yet it must be remembered what a poor stagnating country this same Germany was in the last generation, and how little any one could have expected that Germans would ever take a leading part in the mercantile business of both hemispheres. By the Zollverein the Unity of the smaller States has been nearly accomplished so far as concerns the fusing of industry and the bringing together of the inhabitants. The system into which Prussia now enters has had its years of trial, and the accession of this great kingdom gives it a solidity which insures its permanence. The slow and somewhat timid policy of Prussia gives the event a still greater interest; for, unless the King and the statesmen of Berlin saw that the time had come for new relations between the German States, they would assuredly not have joined an association formed by the minor members of the Confederacy.

But we believe that this is not all. It is said that not only has Prussia joined the Zollverein, but that Austria meditates the same act, and that the only difficulty with the politicians and lawyers of Germany relates to the non-Federal portions of the Austrian territory. Shall Austria be admitted with all her appendages, and the port of Venice be considered to belong to the same Customs' Union as the ports of the North Sea and the Baltic? This is indeed a difficult question; for, though a Zollverein does not necessarily imply national Unity, yet the idea of national Unity has been all along connected with it in the German mind, and there may be, consequently, an unwillingness to admit into the Union foreign elements whose very presence would be an obstacle to the progress which the German patriots hope for. The accession of Austria, however, would be so great a gain to the cause of Free Trade and unrestricted intercourse that we trust it will not be delayed. Putting aside the political question, it will be a great day for the commerce of the world when 70 millions of human beings in the heart of Europe have swept away all the Passport-Offices and Custom-Houses which divide them from each other.

MANUFACTURING DIFFICULTIES AND DISTRESS.

(From the London Review, July 12.)

The cotton crisis is growing every day more serious, and the last two weeks have unveiled its full magnitude and gravity. We will endeavour to explain to the outside public the precise position of affairs, respecting which there have been much misunderstanding and some exaggeration; for, alarming as it is, it is not quite so bad as it has in some quarters been represented.

At no previous period since the cotton manufacture became one principal industries of great Britain has there been any approach even to the menacing peculiarities of our present situation. For nearly a year in consequence of the cessation of the America supply, the stock of raw material in our markets has been gradually reduced, and prices have been gradually raised; but hitherto both processes have gone on with singular moderation. Manufacturers were unwilling to pay prices which would leave a heavy loss upon their operations, and speculators were cautious in dealing with an article whose position any sudden political movement or great victory in America might, it was supposed, instantaneously change. Monthly for months past 30 hours work in the cotton factories were diminished, and more and more factories were altogether closed, so that the diminished consumption in some degree disguised the full extent of the diminished supply. A fortnight ago, however, observers, apparently for the first time, fully realized the fact that a crisis of some sort must be near at hand; nearly the entire amount in the warehouses changed owners, and prices were suddenly run up from 25 to 30 per cent. People saw with alarm that an industry on which at least 3,000,000 of the working classes are dependent for their daily bread was in danger of immediate and total stoppage from an absolute exhaustion of the raw material. At the usual consumption in ordinary years there was only enough cotton left to last the mills for twenty-eight days, since the weekly demand was, in 1861, about 50,000 bales, and the entire quantity left in dealers' hands was only 200,000 bales (in Liverpool only 185,000). Nay, more, besides the 50,000 bales consumed habitually each week at home, nearly 12,000 more used to be sold for exportation. And there was even worse behind, since the price of the raw material had reached a point occasionally even exceeding that of the article manufactured from it; and of course, under such circumstances, no manufacturer would dare to continue his business, and, unless he had a cheaper supply already laid in, he must, almost of necessity, stop his mills at once.

This is the blackest and extremest view of the case, and it is black enough, no doubt. But the reality, though very grave, and warranting the deepest anxiety, is not quite so bad. There are several mitigating features, the combined effect of which goes far to reduce the calamity which hangs over us to comparatively practicable and endurable dimensions. In the first place, it is known that many of the largest and wealthiest mill-owners have long foreseen the storm, and have laid in considerable stocks in their own stores, which in some cases will last them at their reduced rate of production till the end of the year. It must be borne in mind, too, that the recent extensive purchases, which have so reduced the stock in Liverpool, have, to a great though not a corresponding extent, augmented it in Manchester and Preston, and elsewhere. The cotton sold during the last fortnight has not been destroyed, nor any great amount of it exported; it has merely *changed hands*. The next consideration is, that the consumption has been so much reduced by "short time," that, instead of being 50,000 bales a week, as it was last year, it is not now 25,000. The export has been reduced in something like the same proportion, so that the total quantity really wanted is probably under 30,000 bales. At this rate—which allows nearly three days' work a week to the operatives on the average—our stock actually *in the market* will last nearly seven weeks, and that in manufacturers hands probably five weeks more. In the third place, we are sure of receiving before very long about 300,000 bales of East India cotton, which we know be on its way to us; and in addition to this, the best informed merchants calculate that in the latter part of the year, by or before Christmas, we may reasonably expect from miscellaneous quarters 200,000 or 300,000 bales more. All these things considered, it is evident that though there is an alarming scarcity, we are not yet on the eve of absolute starvation.

To sum up the actual position in a comprehensive glance: The enormous price which cotton has now reached will necessarily compel manufacturers still further to reduce their consumption, so that it is next to certain that not more than 25,000 bales a week at the outside will be used up for home manufacture and export together. With the stock on hand on the 1st of July (say 200,000 bales), and the 500,000 or 600,000 bales which will reach us by the end of the year, we shall be able to meet the demand *for thirty weeks*. We shall not, therefore, be actually *denuded* of cotton before the 31st of December. What will happen then, or before then, we dare not even conjecture. We do not wish to argue that the catastrophe is not imminent, or that it will not be terrible; but only that it is not so near at hand as at first appeared. Neither is it improbable that between now and Christmas some light may dawn upon our prospects. In any case, if the worst comes to the worst, and we are reduced for an indefinite time longer to subsist wholly on the cotton we can obtain from India, Egypt, and Brazil, there would still be enough (taking into account the economy that would be practised, and the substitutes that would be contrived, and allowing for the demand of other countries) to give our operatives always, at least, two days' work a week. This is bad enough; but this is the worst conceivable.

Let us see what this amounts to. It is estimated that the number of hands actually employed in cotton factories is about 500,000, and that their habitual weekly earnings average ten shillings each. This would give £250,000 as the sum distributed among them each week in wages. But all subsidiary and dependent trades, which are too numerous to be specified, and which include a great deal of the coal and railway traffic of the North of England, will suffer a proportionate reduction. The amount now paid in wages to the people thus employed can only be guessed; but it can scarcely be less than another £250,000. In case, then, of the worst arriving, we may assume that the weekly income of these working classes concerned will be reduced from one million to about £350,000 or £400,000. Part of this must be met by augmented poor's rates; part by increased economy; part, and a great part no doubt, by absolute privation. If the calamity with which we are threatened ever reaches these, its *possible*, dimensions—and if the war in America continues it *must* reach them sooner or later,—the pressure, which first falls on the operatives and their employers will spread rapidly and widely. In the first place, ruin, more or less complete, will overtake the shop-keepers and small tradesmen of the implicated districts; then the owners of property will have to face quadrupled rates; then the revenue receipts from indirect sources will greatly fall away, and other taxes must be augmented to make good the deficiency. We do not, we confess, apprehend that this ultimate extreme of suffering and confusion we have sketched out, will be actually realized; but it is indisputably on the cards. We draw no practical inference; we wish to advocate no special line of policy; but it is well that the calamity which threatens us should be fully realized, and the source whence it arises should be distinctly seen.

MR. COBDEN AND LORD PALMERSTON.

(From the London Review, July 12.)

The temper of Ajax does not sit gracefully on the years of Nestor. In proportion as Lord Palmerston's spirits rise, the patience of the House of Commons will naturally decline. One more session is nearly over, and the Premier has again begun—unmindful of the past—to assume towards his political opponents the airs and affectation of an Oriental conqueror. Once before in his political career he committed the same fault, and was punished for it. The lesson, it seems, has either not been learnt, or else has been forgotten. As the time draws near for the curtain to fall on the parliamentary year of 1862, he betakes himself to his old habit of bantering the other gods in Olympus. A tone of arrogance and triumph is one which Parliament is not the assembly to tolerate long. It had better, perhaps, be reserved for the Ministerial whitebait dinner, when the wine has begun to flow, and when mirth and jocularity are not out of place.

Three times during the past week Lord Palmerston has treated the subject of the debate in a temper unworthy of a Prime Minister. His language and manner to Mr. Cobden on Monday and Tuesday night were inexcusable in the extreme. The majority of sound-thinking Englishmen have no sympathy with the views of the member for Rochdale on the subject of the national defences. But Mr. Cobden is a man whose character for ability and accuracy stands as high as Lord Palmerston's, and his views, whatever they may be, are entitled to consideration and respect. The charges he brought against the Premier were specific, and he had a right to a specific answer. In the first place, it is said that Lord Palmerston a month ago committed the serious blunder of overstating the numbers of the French army by 200,000 men. In the second place, he is accused of habitual exaggeration on the subject of the preparations in the French dockyards. beseT charges, if true, are very grave ones, and are not to be mixed up with and passed over amongst general truisms about Mr. Cobden's want of patriotism, and our defenceless condition in the presence of an invading force. That England shall be armed at all points in times so troublous as these in which we live, all of us, except a small minority, are agreed. Most sensible people, however, have begun to see the folly of these continual inquisitions into the state of the French dockyards and the French depôts, Lord Palmerston has been unwise enough to encourage the taste for them. Whether France has a few iron ships more or less should be a matter of indifference to a country which is determined to be prepared for the worst; and it is both irritating and insulting to our allies to be perpetually criticizing with energy or suspicion every vessel that is laid down on their stocks. But if Government chooses to plunge into the mazes of these unstatesmanlike and ridiculous discussions, at all events let us be accurate in our facts and moderate in our conclusions. Constant exaggerations on the part of Ministers in Parliament will end by being bitterly resented by France, and we shall ultimately have reason to blame ourselves severely for having tolerated them at all.

On the first charge—that of overstating by 200,000 men the numbers of the French army,—Lord Palmerston must stand convicted. He endeavours to explain the mistake by assuming that he has been inaccurately reported. Unfortunately for this apologetic hypothesis, it seems that the error was not a single or a verbal one, but an error in a sum of addition and subtraction which reproduced itself all through the rest of his figures. It is not possible, therefore, to explain it away even as a *lapsus linguæ*. The remainder of the indictment the Premier met by a display of personal insolence to Mr. Cobden. He said that he received Mr. Cobden's accusations with the "utmost possible quietness." He was "proud of being the object" of Mr. Cobden's attacks. "Sir, I am actuated by an idea. My idea seems never to have entered the fertile brain of Mr. Cobden. It is that England ought to be defended, &c. That is an idea that never entered into the mind of the honourable member." Mr. Cobden was an admirable adviser on subjects of commerce and Free Trade. Such subjects as those he understood. But when he talked about our naval and military defences he went beyond the scope of his knowledge, and beyond the reach to which his understanding "had extended." A speech so intolerably defiant concluded with a sneer worthy of the Opposition Benches. It was levelled at the commercial treaty which Lord Palmerston's own Government had concluded, and at the blessings of Free Trade in which every one supposed at least to believe. On Tuesday night the Premier repeated his attack. Mr. Cobden had criticised the policy of the Government in China, and had argued against meddling in the civil war now raging in that quarter of the globe. This Lord Palmerston construed into a declaration of sympathy with the Taipings. Mr. Cobden and his friends had shown that they could sympathise with the lowest and basest of mankind. The British Government, on the other hand, were the protectors of virtue, and the true friends of the British merchant.

Lord Palmerston is an old and distinguished man, and his Minister is probably the best that could be brought together at the present moment. For all that, these flippant and jaunty impertinences should not be passed over in silence by the press or by the House of Commons. We have so often combated the errors and extravagances of the Manchester school, that we can afford to say that this is not the way in which Mr. Cobden should be treated. The Member for Rochdale is a man who has done more for England than even Lord Palmerston himself. There are few members of the Treasury benches who might not take a lesson from his single-mindedness, his humanity, and his laborious industry. The statesman who has introduced Free Trade into the two greatest countries of the world has a right to be treated with decent courtesy by an English Minister. It is true that Mr. Cobden is not a Whig, and that he does not quote from Virgil as much as men of a more classical and refined education. It is also true—fortunately, perhaps, for England—that his opinions on many points are unpopular. We do not quite see that this is a reason for insulting him. A tone of triumphant superiority is the last tone that anybody in his senses could assume towards a politician of his character, ability, and position. The only thing to be said is, that Lord Palmerston is intoxicated with his success and honours. They are great and deserved, and yet they are no excuse for his forgetting what is due to men as distinguished in their own line as himself.

FEMALE PHYSICIANS.

(Morning Post.)

[Decision of the Edinburgh College of Physicians against granting women diplomas. Their decision justified. Women would not put faith in women doctors. In Prussia, where women practise obstetricy, puerperal mortality is three to one more than in England.]

The Edinburgh College of Physicians have decided, by a vote of eighteen against sixteen, that women doctors shall not be held competent to receive their diploma. We need hardly take the trouble to indicate that such a decision altogether accords with our views. To us the only subject of regret is, that the judgment of the Edinburgh professors in regard to this question should have been so nicely balanced as a majority of eighteen against sixteen reveals. ..... Various cogent reasons could be urged against the following of this avocation by women; some reasons so purely technical and professional that they would not admit of discussion in a non-medical newspaper. ..... If we do not err, and that egregiously, a sufficient answer to the question—"Is it expedient to raise women physicians?" will be found in the other and subsidiary question—"Who would have them, if raised?"

If we are correctly informed as regards the views and aspirations of women-doctor advocates, it is not proposed that these illuminate should minister to the ailments of the ugly sex. Women doctors for women patients—such is the proposition, we believe. We do not profess to have canvassed the female part of the public in regard to this matter, nor at present should we think it necessary to do so, seeing that our belief as to what the result of the poll would be is very strong. Our belief is, that if the advocates of women doctors base their advocacy on any notion that such an innovation would be looked upon as a boon by women patients, they have egregiously mistaken the feelings of the female public in respect of this matter. Women, we feel assured, would not put faith in women doctors, and without faith there is no virtue in physic. Our belief is that women would not have female doctors when medical advice would be urgently needed, though perhaps not very adverse to have them in cases when any sort of medical tampering would be much to be deprecated. Surely, at this time, and in this place, it is unnecessary to print a homily to the intent of demonstrating the tendency of women to look up to man in all cases of danger or emergency. Not only does this tendency exist, but it is founded upon the soundest basis of common sense, of experience and reason. Assuming that it were in the nature of things for a female to be able to acquire the same amount of medical knowledge as a man, which we utterly deny, still we argue that her power and influence would be so inferior to a man's power and influence that she would make a very sorry figure in a sick-room. We entertain very little fear that the absurd clamour for women doctors will ever take practical effect in this country: but if it should, then we have little doubt the death-roll would be much enhanced. Women doctors might perhaps be called in to temporise, until serious symptoms had arisen and the moments for temporisation had gone by. A male practitioner's skill being then invoked, his resources would come too late.

On this point, however, an illustration just occurs to us. In Prussia, where every living thing has to undergo a perpetual schooling, women practitioners are educated up to the highest available point of obstetric art, it being there the custom for this branch of practice to be restricted to women, except in dangerous cases. Well, what is the practical result? Why, the puerperal mortality of Prussia is just three to one by comparison with the puerperal mortality of this country. This is a statement that needs no commentary to make it intelligible. The advocates of female doctors may reflect upon the teachings of it with advantage.

(Morning Star.)

[The arguments of the *Morning Post* combated. Women do, in fact, practise already to a considerable extent.]

A contemporary, who has most recently argued in favour of exclusion, endeavours to open up somewhat new ground. It is admitted, he observes, that women doctors are only demanded for women patients. This, of course, every one concedes; except for the addition, perhaps, of a stipulation to extend their ministrations to infantile patients of either sex. Very well: then here, he declares in triumph, the matter is at once settled, for women would not employ female doctors. They would not, we are told, "put faith in women doctors, and without faith there is no virtue in physic." If this be so, it swallows up, indeed, all the advantages proposed to be obtained by a change of system; but, at the same time, it disposes entirely of all the arguments in favour of the existing rules. For if nobody will employ a female doctor, what is the use of a rigid law excluding female doctors from practice? Surely the easiest plan possible for the settlement of the whole question would be to withdraw the restrictive rule, and leave feminine aspirants to find out that, as our contemporary puts it, "they have egregiously mistaken the feelings of the female public in respect of this matter." Let the ladies who desire to practise try their chance—if no one accepts their services, they will soon find that they must seek some other sphere. . . .

In truth, there is nothing whatever in the condition of our social life which justifies the assumption that female physicians would not find occupation among female patients. All the facts we can observe point directly the other way. The plain truth is that women do at present largely and commonly practise medicine, only they do it without legal licence, and without the training which legal licence would exact. We are not speaking of the Belgravian mansion with the family physician. We are speaking of the poorer classes generally—not especially of those steeped in actual poverty, but of all those who live outside or below the influence of mere social *convenances* and habits. How many children, we should like to know, are annually medicined out of existence by the practitioning of ignorant women, in whom, although they have received neither diploma nor training, young mothers do, nevertheless, place too implicit a faith? How many a woman in childbed, within the limits of London itself, is attended only by the midwife? How many benevolent ladies, more or less skilled, exercise themselves in the practice of homœopathy, and of allopathy as well, among their friends and their poorer neighbours. We have scarcely thought it worth while to speak at all of a class of women who profess to work cures with drugs and herbs of some special potency applied and concocted by themselves, but who, nevertheless, form in country towns and districts a very influential, and, we make no doubt, destructive body of unlicensed physicians. It is perfectly notorious that among the poorer classes, females have a very strong objection to being attended by male practitioners in various cases, and that this objection is constantly carried so far that any experiment in the way of cure will be tried before the services of the doctor are called in. The question is not merely whether women ought to be allowed to practise medicine, but whether educated women, trained and expert in medical science, ought not to be allowed to supersede those who are ignorant, unqualified, and dangerous.

THE SCOTCH JUDGMENT IN THE YELVERTON CASE.

(From the London Review, July 12.)

The public will probably never again be so excited as to the relations of Miss Longworth and Major Yelverton, as it was during the progress and at the close of the Irish trial. Still the Scotch proceedings will awaken some interest, and the more so that the decision arrived at by the Scotch judge has been exactly the converse of the verdict of the Irish jury. It will be remembered that the jury found Major Yelverton bound to pay for articles furnished to Miss Longworth, on the ground that she was his wife: and in virtue of an Irish marriage; for, in virtue of a Scotch marriage. Lord Ardmillan—one of the judges of the Court of Session—last week pronounced a judgment, or interlocutor as it is called in Scotland, finding, first, that there was no Irish marriage; and second, that there was no Scotch marriage. It appears from the note which his Lordship has appended to this interlocutor, that the question of the Irish marriage was hardly pleaded on, was in fact merely "kept open," so that the real importance of the judgment is with regard to the Scotch marriage.

Readers may remember the length of the correspondence; and as more proof seems to have been before the Scotch judge than was produced even at the Irish trial, the evidence may have been, to say the least, quite exhaustive of the case. It is impossible to read the note of the judge, without being impressed with admiration. His Lordship supports the conclusion to which he has come in an elaborate analysis of the whole case characterized by feeling, moderation, and a remarkable power of dealing with an overwhelming mass of evidence. The principle on which his note is based is the following:—It appears to be the rule of Scotch pleading that the parties must state their case—that is, the facts which they are prepared to prove—in written papers, prepared, of course, by counsel. This is done before the proof is led, and it clearly affords an excellent test of a case, especially when the facts are of such a nature that they must necessarily have been within the personal knowledge of the parties. Now in this case the most all the facts are of that nature: and accordingly, the judge has, at various important stages of the history, carefully tested the statements of the parties—always conflicting—with the evidence and the tenor of the correspondence. The result of this process he informs us to be, that in every essential point he finds the statements of Major Yelverton substantiated, and those of Miss Longworth contradicted.

The first great division of the case is the period which elapsed from the encounter of the parties in 1852, until we find them both in Edinburgh in 1857. Within this period we have the first meeting in the Boulogne steamer: the second meeting at Galata, the third meeting in the Crimea; the scene on board the steamer at Baladava; and the pursuer's (Miss Longworth's) arrival in this country. Now, in regard to the two first proceedings, in Lord Ardmillan's opinion, "it clearly appears that the correspondence is not consistent with the pursuer's averments." We can give but one instance of the process by which this conclusion is arrived at. Miss Longworth says, that on the occasion of the first meeting she was accompanied to the boat by M. and Madame Le Fevre, her brother and sister-in-law, and their servant; that she was by them introduced to the Captain, by whom she was entrusted to the care of some ladies on board, who were friends of Major Yelverton; and that she thus formed his acquaintance. She further adds that she was then on her way to visit a Marchioness de Belinay, who lived in Mr. Thackeray's favourite Baker-street. Major Yelverton denies all this, and says that the acquaintance was accidental, and arose from his lifting Miss Longworth's shawl which had fallen off, and that she was not going to visit a marchioness in Baker or any other street, but going to lodgings, whither he accompanied her. Now, not one of these alleged witnesses of this matter,—not the brother or sister-in-law, not the captain, not any of the mysterious ladies, not the Baker-street marchioness—is called by the pursuer. And, in the correspondence, the pursuer, herself more than once refers to this meeting as "accidental," and in one passage even refers to the incident of the shawl. The other occurrences during this period are dealt with in the same way. They are, indeed, but preliminaries in the case, yet they are important preliminaries; and, with regard to them Lord Ardmillan finds that Miss Longworth's story is contradicted by her own letters and by her own acts.

With the meeting of the parties at Edinburgh begins anything that, in the opinion of Lord Ardmillan, can be regarded as evidence of a marriage. Here again the statements of the pursuer are found to be unsupported. His Lordship finds that there was no secret marriage in Edinburgh. The attempt to prove a reading of the marriage service together in lodgings there has, he says, "signally failed." And he points out a somewhat significant fact, *i. e.*, that in the first action brought by the pursuer in 1858, when all the circumstances must have been fresh in her memory, no such ceremony was even alleged by her. Again, when Miss Longworth had left Edinburgh, and was on the eve of joining the Major in Ireland, the judge finds in her letters a "self-reproach, a consciousness of sacrifice a dread of the future, and even a feeling of despair," which he pronounces quite irreconcileable with the position she alleges herself to have then held, namely, that of being about to consecrate an irregular marriage with the sanction of the Church, and that at the request of the Major himself. When the parties arrive in Ireland, Lord Ardmillan's opinion is that for about a fortnight they lived together as man and wife. The evidence on this point His Lordship considers as "overwhelming." Only one witness was adduced by the pursuer to controvert the concurring testimony of about a dozen—a woman called Carroll, and her story has been rejected as "untrue." Moreover, during all this time there is no proof of any application for a priest, and there is no reason given for the delay. The scene in the chapel of Rostrevor, where the parties were solemnly married by a Roman Catholic priest according to the ritual of that Church, is characterized by the judge as "a very serious and distressing incident in the case." So far as we can comprehend the principle of the judgment, it seems to have been the only thing in the case which has occasioned any legal difficulty. Lord Ardmillan holds that, solemn as the ceremony undoubtedly was, it yet did not constitute marriage by the law of Scotland, and this, as we understand him, on the following grounds:—It was not a ceremony of consent, for there had been no previous ceremony. II. Nor was it a present interchange of consent, for two reasons:—(*a.*) It was not in Scotland, and the parties were not Scotch. (*b.*) It was not intended to be the constitution of a present marriage or the interchange of a deliberate mutual consent to a present marriage. On this latter point His Lordship lays down the law as follows:—

"If it is known at the time to both parties that in making the declaration, one of them has no purpose or intention to marry, but makes the declaration (verbal or written) in order to deceive third parties, or give a colour to cohabitation, or to obtain facilities for intercourse, then the mutuality of consent is gone, and known to be gone. There is no *consensus atque consentio in idem placitum* and if, under such circumstances, one of the parties afterwards found on that declaration as seriously made with a view to marriage, knowing that it was not so made, then that party is dealing unfairly, and will not be permitted by law to enforce the declaration to an effect not mutually intended."

And the evidence has convinced the judge that at the time of the ceremony at Rostrevor it *was* known to both parties that Major Yelverton had no purpose or intention to marry. The subsequent incidental acknowledgments in Scotland are set aside by His Lordship on the same ground. He does not regard them as proofs of any interchange of deliberate consent, but as having a special and immediate purpose understood by both. "Light words," he says, laying down law which may comfort immortal tourists, "words of doubtful import—words used merely to give a colour to cohabitation, to escape scandal, or to obtain access to lodgings or hotels—these are not sufficient proof of that mutual consent to marry which the law requires, and which must be seriously entertained and deliberately expressed."

Whether this be good law or not, we, of course, are unable to say. Nor can we venture to foretell the fate of this judgment when submitted to review. But independently of the legal question, it is interesting to mark the opinion which has been formed of the whole case by an experienced judge, and a man of unimpeachable character. Nowhere in this note can we discern any tendency to press hardly on Miss Longworth. His Lordship indeed observes, as in justice he was bound to observe, on some points which are "unfavourable" to her, on the fact that the woman Carroll, who was "quite unworthy of credit," and another woman, Crabbe, "whose appearance on the scene at several different times where confusion seems to have been desired, is a painful feature of this case," have been both, especially Miss Crabbe, brought personally in contact with the pursuer. He remarks also on the mutilation of some of the letters, and particularly on the curious change of the word *possibilments* into *spasa bella mia*, in a letter of Major Yelverton's addressed to the pursuer, and produced by her in its altered state. But while he mentions these things he does not press them against her too far. On the other hand, he refuses to put any evil interpretation on the pursuer's letters when it is possible to avoid doing so—he gives her the benefit of a doubt as to the question of intercourse in Edinburgh,—he throws out of consideration much ridiculous evidence which was adduced as to some previous love affair. Yet with all this wish to make allowance, he cannot but express his opinion—that the pursuer began the correspondence; that she was "the most frequent and most urgent letter-writer; that she designedly introduced "sentimental topics suggestive of love and marriage;" that "rather loose views in regard to marriage were entertained and expressed by her;" and finally, that her letters "are not such as a lady of very correct and delicate feelings would have written, and that they cert ainly do not indicate that nothing but a marriage was ever contemplated by the parties." On the other hand, his Lordship thinks that Major Yelverton's letters are "frequently cautious, and even cold." The construction he puts on many of them is, "I cannot marry you. I will not ruin you;" and he sums up the whole by saying that "he thinks that the defender resisted to a great extent the pursuer's advances, avoided giving a promise of marriage, and more than once warned her that he could not, and would not marry, and that he and she were safest at a distance from each other." All this may be right or it may be wrong; but it certainly presents a strange contrast to the one-sided frenzy of the Irish Court.

The bill of exceptions tendered at the Irish trial was on Monday last overruled, and the verdict therefore stands. This leads to the somewhat anomalous result that Major Yelverton must pay the debts of a lady Ireland because she is his wife by the law of Scotland, while that very law declares that she is not his wife. Yet, in all probability, the Irish judges were right; for they had not to determine the question of marriage at all,—the only matters before them being whether the presiding judge had rightly directed the jury, and whether the jury had had evidence before them on which to rely if they choose. And even in considering the verdict of the jury, we must not set it down altogether to Celtic enthusiasm. Certainly the case does not seem to have been investigated with the same care and accuracy as it was in Scotland; but we must remember that evidence was before the Irish Court which in Scotland was inadmissible. Both Major Yelverton and Miss Longworth were examined in Ireland, and the jury were perfectly entitled, if they pleased, to believe all the one said, and to disbelieve all the other said; and, if they did believe all Miss Longworth's story, then they would appear to have been right in finding in favour of a Scotch marriage. Now, neither the one party nor the other was, or could have been, a witness in Scotland. Marriage is so easily established in that country, that it has been thought unnecessary to prohibit the people who know most about the matter from being witnesses in such suits. Whether it is expedient that an absurd law of marriage should be guarded by a still more absurd law of evidence, is no affair of ours. The fact is so, and it accounts, in some measure, for the diverse issue of the Yelverton case in the two countries.

Whatever may be the future of the case, it is only justice to Major Yelverton to remark that this judgment places his character before us in a light very different from that in which we have been accustomed to regard it. The obloquy which he has so long endured has certainly been to some extent removed. For much of his conduct there is, indeed, as Lord Ardmillan says, "no excuse." But it is much for a man who has been generally regarded as the most heartless of villains that upright judge and a high-minded gentleman, who probably knows the case more thoroughly than any one in England, or in Ireland either, should have recorded his deliberate opinion that Major Yelverton was "not the seeker, the seducer, or the betrayer of the pursuer."

LITERATURE.

THE BRITISH UMBRELLA.

(From the Spectator July 12.)

The umbrella is not strictly a British institution. Its germ or embryo, the parasol, was at least as popular in Greece and Rome as in England, but then the parasol has none of the exclusive and insular effect of the umbrella. It is not our climate nor our rain alone which has made the umbrella peculiarly British; it is the intense insularity and exclusiveness which the umbrella carries with it. It shuts out all the world except oneself, and transforms